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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,333.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
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For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—BUCKLE—May 21st, at Berhampore, by the Rev. A. Wallis, George Vincent Jones, to Isabel Boyd, eldest daughter of William Boyd Buckle, B. C. S.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—May 21st, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain A. H. Cooke, 21st Regiment N. I., of a son.

ELLIOT—May 19th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major Charles Elliot, C. B., Mysore Commission, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on 4th June at noon.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	3	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo		23
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McKORKINDALE, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers to the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingoria „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingoria „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	[illegible]	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
To sail on or about 6th June.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "ELIZABETH FRY" has two side BERTHS disengaged, suitable for a Family or singly. Applications to be made before SATURDAY at noon next. First class passage at second class terms. Apply to Captain BENTLEY on board, or JOHN CLOVER & Co., Agents.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.
Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain CAYZER, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Mahratta*, Captain BROWN, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Longbow*, DIXON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DIXON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

BOARD.—WANTED by a Gentleman BOARD with a respectable family. Address stating terms to "J. A.," *Bombay Gazette.*

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.
Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, BOOKSELLERS, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by
JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.
Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 28th February 1866, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June 1866, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to 14th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.
NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—MRS. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.
A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—At the Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited) held in the Registered Office of the Corporation on 16th instant, it was resolved—"That Mr. Trimbuc Ramchandra be appointed sole Liquidator."

In pursuance of the above Resolution, Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Corporation, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidator, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Corporation are hereby required forthwith to forward the undersigned a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.
TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. STEWART, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. BROOK, Esq., deceased.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTIME GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to due date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—NOTICE.—The SPECIAL TRAIN now running from Callian to Kurjut on SUNDAYS, and from Kurjut to Callian on MONDAYS is DISCONTINUED.
E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited) is unavoidably DEFERRED from FRIDAY the 25th May to MONDAY 4th June 1866, when it will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, at 3 P. M.

1st. For the purpose of receiving the Report of the Secretaries and Treasurers.

2nd. To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

After which an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to authorise the Secretaries and Treasurers to give a Mortgage upon the properties of the Company.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.
W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.
Wholesale Depot:—19A, Coleman Street, London.
*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—GENERAL ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY the 4th June 1866, the undermentioned ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

Trains now leaving.	For.	Will leave on and after 4th June 1866.	Will arrive at.
Bombay 8.0 A. M.	Nassick	Bombay at 10.0 A. M. as a Mixed Train	Bhosawal at 7.50 A. M. following morning.
„ 9.0 A. M.		Bombay 8.30 A. M.	Poona at 4.30 P. M.
„ 1.0 P. M.	Poona	Discontinued.	
„ 10.0 P. M.	Sholapoor	Bombay 1.0 P. M. and Poona at 7.0 A. M. following morning	Sholapoor at 3.20 P. M. next day.
„ 8.0 P. M.	Budnaira or Buranpoor	Bombay at 7.0 A. M.	Budnaira at 8.30 A. M. and Buranpoor at 4.20 A. M. following morning.
Kurjut at 1.20 P. M.	Campoolee	Kurjut at 12.30 P. M.	Campoolee at 12.57 P. M.
Sholapoor at 6.15 A. M.	Bombay	Sholapoor at 5.0 A. M.	Poona at 1.30 P. M. and Bombay at 10.0 P. M. the same day.
Poona at 9.0 A. M.	„	Poona at 10.0 A. M.	Bombay at 6.0 P. M.
„ at 10.0 P. M.	„	Discontinued.	
Nassick at 10.0 A. M.	„	Bhosawal as a Mixed Train at 8.0 P. M.	Bombay at 9.30 P. M. next day.
Buranpoor at 10.45 A. M.		Buranpoor at 10.20 P. M.	Bombay at 7.0 P. M. next day.
Budnaira at 5.0 A. M.		Budnaira at 5.45 P. M.	
Campoolee at 6.5 P. M.	Kurjut	Campoolee at 1.22 P. M.	Kurjut at 1.50 P. M.

The Train leaving Bombay as per present Time Bill at 8.0 P. M. on Sunday the 3rd of June 1866, will not be run, the Train timed to leave Bombay at 7.0 A. M. as per new Time Bill on the 4th of June, being run in its stead.

The 10.0 P. M. Mixed Train from Poona on Sunday the 3rd of June 1866 will not be run.

For further particulars see Company's Public Time Sheets exhibited at Stations and Time Bill Books which can be had at all the principal Stations on the Line.
E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th May, 1866.

NOTICES.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the 8th Bombay Laudable Society will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY next, the 5th June 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Audited Account of the Society, for the year 1865, will be laid before the Meeting.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

J. C. STEWART & Co.,
GENERAL TAILORS, &c.,

BEG to call especial attention to the following LIST of PRICES for Garments made to measure. For style, workmanship, and fit will be found unequalled:—

Stewart's celebrated Lounging Coat	Rs. 30
„ „ Trouser	„ 15
„ „ Vest	„ 9
Stewards' Travelling Suit	„ 25

And every other style of Garment will be made equally cheap from materials strongly recommended for wear and appearance.
J. C. STEWART & Co.,
6, Meadow Street,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.

CONTRACT No. 19, G. I. P. R.—WANTED, a few NATIVE INSPECTORS, who are able to set out and measure up Masonry and Earthworks. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, with name and address of last employer, to
JOHN ROBINSON,
Managing Agent for Jos. Bray, Koolburga.

WANTED, a young DRAUGHTSMAN, who writes a very neat hand, to make tracings, &c. Apply as above.

WANTED, a few INTERPRETERS, who speak Canaree and English. Apply in own handwriting as above.

SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims on or against the Estate of SPENCER COMPTON, late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased, who died on the 14th day of February last (and whose Will was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th day of April last by Colonel D'Oyley Trevor Compton, the surviving Executor thereof) are required on or before the 15th day of June next to send particulars of their Claims to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors to the said Executor; and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will distribute the whole of the Assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 11th day of May 1866.
ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.
15th February 1866.

STOLEN, a RECEIPT of (25) twenty-five SHARES of the IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED), No. 1120, on the name of PESTONJEE DINSHAW; and a RECEIPT of (2) two SHARES of the same Bank, No. 761 on the name of MONJEE DYAL, total Shares (27), have been stolen this morning from my place. Information leading to the conviction of the thief will be rewarded. The public is cautioned against buying or lending money on these Receipts.
RAJAB ALI ALI RAJA, Khoja Street,
Care of Mr. MOHAMMED DAMA.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

ISAAC REUBEN, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims on or against, the Estate of ISAAC REUBEN, late of Bombay and Poona, Jewish Inhabitant, deceased, who died on the 7th day of July 1865, are required on or before the 25th day of June next to send particulars of their Claims to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors to ORAH REUBEN, Widow, Administratrix to deceased's Effects, and that at the expiration of such time the Administratrix will proceed to deal with the Estate having regard to the Claims of which she shall then have Notice.—Dated this 26th day of May 1866.
ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Administratrix.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL, COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—
Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.
The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.
Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationary, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.
T. LOWE & Co.,
Apoollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.
HENRY COPE & Co.
Umritsur, 9th January 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of CHUDDERS of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodhana and other places to Bombay.
DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
General Agents.
Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the 2nd and 3rd Calls now overdue on the undermentioned Shares be paid with Interest thereon, on or before the 31st instant, the same will be absolutely forfeited, viz.:—

	No. of Shares.
Edmund Burke, (Deceased)	3
Bomanjee Shapoorjee	1
Barnes, John, Capt. (Deceased)	12
Cowasjee Nowrojee	1
Eduljee	1
Meerza Carzam	1
Ramchunder Bapoojee	1
Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy	2
Sorabjee Nowrojee	1
Verral, A. (Deceased)	3
Wittoba Pandoorung	1
	27

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇસપીનીંગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—
On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.
By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th April 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ½ to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.
No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay 23rd April 1866.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.
J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made.
Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), held TO-DAY, there were present,

W. H. Crawford, Esq., in the chair,
A. C. Gumpert, Esq., } Directors.
H. B. Macculloch, Esq., }
Gellabhoy Pudumsey, Esq., }
Sewjee Velljee, Esq., }
Col. A. W. Lucas,
Col. R. L. Taylor, by proxy,
Charles Iggulden, Esq.,
H. Wilson, Esq.,
F. Chambers, Esq.,
Royal Financial Corporation,
Asiatic Financial Corporation,
G. R. Wilson, Esq.,
Wassodew Christnath, Esq.,
M. Roonan, Esq., for the Central India Financial Company.
Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Syer.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Esq.,
J. W. Wright, Esq.,
James Curnin, Esq.,
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Esq.,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Esq., for the Grand Financial Company.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.,
Jehangier Rustomjee Mody, Esq., for the Imperial Trading and Banking Company.
P. Dewar, Esq., for the Financial Association of India and China.
Jeevunjee Hormusjee, Esq., for John Treacher, Esq.,
Nowrojee Burjorjee Fuckirjee, Esq.,
Manockjee Eduljee, Esq.,
Rustomjee Nowrojee, Esq.,
Heerjee Jehangier, Esq.,
Hurbum Nursey, Esq.,
Nagsey Kurpall, Esq.,
Edwin Stead, Esq.,
G. P. Robinson, Esq., for E. Heycock, Esq.,
J. Sleight, Esq., for Bank of Bombay.
D. Maclean, Esq.,
D. T. Roper, Esq.,
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.,
Dewchund Nanjee, Esq.,
Etchachund Jugjnradum.
Kavulbhoy Jaichund.

It was proposed by Colonel A. W. Lucas, and seconded by Mr. Stead:—

1st. "That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of the Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payment required."

As an amendment on the above Resolution, it was proposed by Mr. Charles Iggulden, Manager Indian Peninsula Bank, and seconded by Mr. H. Wilson, General Credit Company:—

2nd. "That the affairs of the Company be referred to a Committee of Inspection of Shareholders to be named hereafter, who will at the expiration of one month submit to a General Meeting of Shareholders, such suggestions and recommendations as they may be enabled to offer, and that the Call made for the 31st May stand over, until such report be received."

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Warter, Bank of Hindustan, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee:—

3rd. "That a vote of confidence in the recently appointed Directors, Mr. W. H. Crawford, Mr A. C. Gumpert, and Mr. H. B. Macculloch, and the Secretaries and Treasurers be passed by the Meeting, and that they be requested to retain office."

Carried unanimously.

At the request and on the suggestions of some of the Shareholders the Meeting at half past five P. M. was adjourned till FRIDAY the 1st proximo, at 3 P. M.

Before separating the Chairman read Mr. H. B. Macculloch's resignation of his seat at the Board on account of the suspension of his Firm in England, and also read a letter from his Firm placing their resignation as Secretaries and Treasurers in the hands of the Shareholders, and requesting to be relieved from their duties as soon as possible.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Chairman.

NOTICE.—In terms of the above the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagan Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 1st proximo, at 3 P. M.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE —Received by each Overland Steamer:—
Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Capevoyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 2nd June 1866, MR. XAVIER'S SHOP, in Calbadavie Road, consisting of Flour, Oil, Sow, Mills, and other useful articles and Tools.

FOR OFFICE.—TO LET, the UPPER STOREY of a HOUSE, well ventilated, in Armenian Lane. Apply to HEERJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a portable STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse-power nominal, made by CLAYTON and COMPANY, is in first rate order, having only been a month in use. May be seen on the Elphinstone Bunder, opposite the Press House. For further particulars apply to
18th May 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to ROBINSON & Co.,
16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—
Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam [illegible] and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and [illegible]
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ½ inch to 1½ inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern.*
A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.
Price Lists may be had on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, a large, upper-storied airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family or several Bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET—MIDDLE FLOOR of a House in Esplanade Cross Road, lately vacated by Rev. Mr. C. KIRK. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—TO LET, (from the 1st proximo), the FIRST STOREY of the House, No. 1, Oak Lane. Apply for particulars of Rent, &c. at the premises.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 23rd May 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*		Rs. 5	0
Fine double German Balsams	Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease	ditto.	0	8
Carnations	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette	Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas	Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†		5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market	Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London	Per ¼ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate	Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly	Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood	Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass	Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip	Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks	Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§	Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Drumhead	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
AGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.
28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Entoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sproutts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

IN consequence of the favourable telegraphic news this morning, the market assumed a better tone to-day. United Victorias advanced from 1,175 to 1,225; Elphinstones rose from 640 to 655 per share; Bank of Bombay shares close at 8 discount; Commercials 25; Centrals 22; Old Financials 18 per share. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2d. nominal.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	5 p ct premium [nominal.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	50 per share.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	15 per share.
8,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,100 p ct pm.
1,330,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	100 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	9 p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	----	Bombay City Bank.	35 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	----	Bombay Pres. Bank.	43 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	22 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	6 discount.
750,000	250	250	19	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	23 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	25 per share.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London&BombayBk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	70 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	----	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank ...	8 dis.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princeof W. ShipCo.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	223 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	----	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	..Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	
" " " " " 1842-43	" 84½
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. " 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. " Par.
Five and a half per cent.	.. " 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	... " 10
Spanish Dollars	... " 225
Carolus	... " 296
Mexican Dollars	... " 220
German Crowns	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... " 223
Bar Silver	... " 106½
Gold Leaf	... " 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	" 270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	" 275 to 280
Surat and Broach (New)..	" 260 to 265
Porebunder (New)..	" 215 to 225
Veeraval (New)	" 215 to 225
Khandeish (New)	" 255 to 260
Dharwar (now ready)	" 310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	" 270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 31.

Gorringe, Surgeon J., 4th Foot, on leave, from Mahableshwur.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears, for May 1866, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all Abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to Abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Thursday, the 7th, Detachment H. M.'s 3rd Regiment N. I.

On Saturday, the 9th, H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. or Rifle Corps.

On Tuesday, the 12th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or (Marine Battalion).

On Thursday, the 14th, H. M.'s 4th King's Own Royal Regiment.

On Saturday, the 16th, the Gun Carriage Department.

On Monday, the 18th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Thursday, the 21st, Ordnance Department.

On Friday, the 22nd, Byculla School.

On Monday the 25th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

No Abstracts or Bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms; copies of and instructions regarding which can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1866.

Brigadier General J. C. Heath is appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army, vice Major General Sir R. W. Honner, K.C.B., who resigns his command.

The services of Surgeon Major R. Millar, M.D., are permanently placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major General Sir R. W. Honner, K.C.B., Commanding Sind Division of the Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, M.B., has been appointed to act as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, vice Dr. Kane.

Lieutenant E. H. Thomas, of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 30th May.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain W. D. de Vitre, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 12th May to 12th June, in extension, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hawkins, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, for one month from date of departure, to proceed to Teetul, on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1866.

Mr. A. D. Robertson to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Mansfield.

Mr. W. H. Havelock and Major F. J. Oldfield respectively delivered over and received charge of the Political Agency Kolhapoor and Southern Muratha Country on the 22nd instant, after office hours.

Mr. R. B. Barton, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Bickersteth on leave.

Mr. W. Wedderburn is appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Political Departments.

Mr. J. Naylor is appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached Station of Broach.

Mr. W. A. Ingle, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kurrachee District.

Mr. I. Dracup, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate and with powers to dispose of cases under Act XIII. of 1859, in the Tanna District.

Harroomull wullud Dewaneesing, Kotwal of Johee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Kurrachee District.

Azum Gunputrao Mahadeo, Mamlutdar of Mahoonda, and Azum Ochunram Meethabam, Mamlutdar of Neriad, are each invested the with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Kaira District.

Azum Pranshunkerraee Roognathraee, Mamlutdar of Olpar, and Azum Maneckial Veeneelal, Mamlutdar of Bulsar, are each invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

Mr. J. H. Grant to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Presidency Division.

Lieutenant A. H. Mayhew, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, has passed the Departmental Examination qualifying him for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Lyon assumed charge of the duties of Chemical Analyser on 26th ultimo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY			
30	Gavin Steel	Whyte........	Liverpool, Feb. [illegible]
31	Talisman	Whiteway	Liverpool, Jan. 25.
	Andaman	Asplet	Glasgow, Jan. 10.
	Bombay	McMillan	Lamlash, Feb. 12.
	Rathfern	Mitchell	Liverpool, Feb. 12.
	Kurrachee	Gilmore	Greenock, Jan. 28.
	Kathay	Popham	Liverpool, Jan. 27.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, May 4.

DEPARTURE.

MAY.			
31	London	Minto	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

American ship *Garnet*, B. Tax, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Americana*, Potts, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Wartemberg*, Chase, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Marquard Family*, for Bushire.

S. S. *General Havelock*, for Malabar Coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "SALSETTE," 1,491 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain PARISH, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th June from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

WANTED, to buy and to sell DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS STONES. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE, two RETRIEVER DOGS. Apply to BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE, No. 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WANTED, (with immediate possession), SECOND or THIRD FLOOR OFFICES in Rampart or Hornby Row. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z.," Elphinstone Hotel.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of Beer, bottled by this well-known Firm, is expected in a few days per *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*. Orders will be registered. Quarts 6; Pints 3½ per dozen. Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1866.

HORSE AND SHIGRAM FOR SALE.—At BENNETT'S on SATURDAY, 2nd June, at one o'clock, a commodious second-hand SHIGRAM and a powerful Australian HORSE, with Harness complete, will be SOLD by AUCTION.—Cost Rs. 1,400.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW £20 SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATES, on account of the new Capital created in January last, are already for delivery at the Company's Offices, Rampart Row, on production of the Banker's Receipts.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Vehar Water Main will be shut off on MONDAY morning at 10 o'clock, and will probably remain closed until 5 o'clock P. M.

Houses should therefore be provided with the Water necessary for the day's use by 10 o'clock on MONDAY morning.

RUSSEL AITKEN, Ex. Engineer Municipality.

Bombay, Water Work's Office, 31st May 1866.

ICE SHIP "CHARGER," from Boston, and FOR SALE at the Government Ice House on application to the undersigned—

Bbls. Rosin.
Bbls. Pitch.
Spts. Turpentine.
Cases Tobacco.
Deal Boards and Planks.
Also
Superior Flour in Bbls.

JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gavin Steel*, WHYTE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WHYTE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of JOHN BARRETTO & Co., Apollo Street:—

An Ornamental Iron Balcony, by Cottom & Co., London, 23 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and fitted with Venetians and Deal Floor ready for immediate use. Price Rs. 1,500.

Also five Florentine Blinds or Striped Window Awnings, suitable for Poona Bungalows. Price Rs. 150.

An American Cooking Range, suited for a large Family, and warranted to save three-fourths of the usual Fuel. Price Rs. 200.

An American Air-tight Stove for drying apartments in the monsoon. Price Rs. 50.

LOST, by my servant in November 1864, three MEMORANDA for 650 SHARES in the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) standing in my name.

Any person producing the said Receipts to me, before the 14th proximo, will be rewarded.

All parties are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same or advance money upon them.

The Receipts are dated 6th September 1864 and are numbered—

703 for 600 shares.
704 two memoranda of 25 shares each.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

SPORTING.—Racing Saddles FOR SALE of the best material and workmanship, Silk Girths, Stirrups, &c., from 3 to 5 lbs.

"NERO," a thorough-bred Grey Hound, very handsome.

"TIPPOO," a Kangaroo Hound, by Botherem, a treble prize winner, winner at Liverpool.

"SALLY" and "CRIB," Bull-terriers, by Tom Sayers' famous Dog "Tom."

A dozen new English-built Hansoms with moveable shades, giving full protection from sun and rain.

The above are for sale at the premises of the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited), Byculla, Bombay.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

No. VIII.

WILL BE PUBLISHED THIS AFTERNOON.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Mr. Punch Takes Charge of the Taboots.
HALF SHEET—Domestic Cares.
THE THREE BORAHS.
SKETCH TO THE BAITAL PACHESI.
POOR BOMBAY—Illustration to No. 2.—Lays of Modern Bombay.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

IN the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, respectively, Parsee Inhabitants, lately trading in Bombay under the name and firm of Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and Co.

Upon hearing the Attorneys for HENRY MANISTY, and on reading the Petition of the said HENRY MANISTY, of Bombay, Chairman at the Meeting of the Creditors of the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, held on the 22nd day of May, instant, and also reading a copy of the Resolutions passed thereat, I do order that the said Resolutions be confirmed, and that the Estate of the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, trading in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and Co. be wound up under the management of Trustees upon the conditions named and specified in the said Petition and Resolution; and I do further order that this order be forthwith advertised in two daily English newspapers, named, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, and in two of the Vernacular newspapers, viz., the *Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed* and the *Akbar-i-Soudagur*, published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 31st day of May 1866.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

KELLY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Wednesday ...	...6th	0h. 4m. P.M.
New Moon, Wednesday ...	...13th	2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ...	...20th	4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ...	...28th	8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	1	Day breaks at 4-41 A M.	5 23	6 32	0 23	0 41	30th May 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 28s. 2
Sat.	2	Saturn sets at 3-27 A.M.	5 23	6 32	0 59	1 17	
Sun.	3	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 33	1 34	1 53	
Mon.	4	Jupiter rises at 8-58 P.M.	5 23	6 33	2 15	2 36	
Tues.	5	Length of day 13-10.	5 23	6 33	2 58	3 23	
Wed	6	Moon last quarter at 0-4 P.M.	5 23	6 34	3 48	4 20	
Thurs.	7	Venus sets at 8-29 P.M.	5 23	6 34	4 52	5 30	

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 26
AGRA	May 26	LAHORE	May 23
ALLAHABAD	May 25	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	May 26
BANGALORE	May 26	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	May 25	MEERUT	May 25
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 24
CEYLON	May 16	OUDH	May 26
COCHIN	May 15	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 26	PUNJAUB	May 23
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG ..	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

EVERY heavy insolvency that occurs in the midst of a commercial community must be regarded as a public calamity in that community. Affecting trade, affecting private character, and affecting the position of many individuals connected with the insolvents, the downfall of a wealthy man is a very serious circumstance. Having declared his inability to pay his debts, as the legal phrase goes, the law permits the creditors of an insolvent to wind up the estate under the direction of trustees, to whom great powers have been accorded. But the position of trustees under the new Insolvency Act is a position of great responsibility as well as of great power, and the duties of trustees should not be lightly regarded nor carelessly fulfilled. There is too much reason to fear that the sacredness of the trust reposed by the law in individuals appointed to close insolvency estates may be forgotten in some cases and wilfully disregarded in others; there is reason to fear that ignorance may lead some trustees to suppose that all that they do in liquidating these estates must be received by every creditor in silent acquiesence. This would be a most dangerous error. Blithely as the work of liquidation may commence and smoothly as it may proceed, there will be many estates in which it may end in the courts of law in disaster to the unwary.

There are some estates, the creditors of which may be counted on one's fingers at the meeting called by the insolvent for appointing trustees, but which in reality acknowledge a thousand creditors: such are the insolvents who are heavily indebted to the Banks. In these cases the Banks are the creditors, or rather the shareholders of the Banks, and the body or bodies of creditors are represented by one or more Bank managers. It has happened that Bank managers have been appointed trustees because the Banks were the largest creditors. At first sight the arrangement wears a business-like aspect and appears sound in theory while it is expected to be profitable in practice. Now if the Insolvent Act contemplated any such arrangement, it probably did so with reference to ordinary times, when insolvency was not encouraged by the men who are to be appointed trustees. Or more probably, creditors have been freely permitted to appoint their own trustees, leaving the law courts to deal with the complaints of dissatisfied creditors and to discriminate between a proper and an improper trustee. It has already been objected to in Bombay that all the trustees of an insolvent estate should be Bank managers, and, as we think, very justly so. But the objection has rested on the grounds of the improper use of the time of the Bank managers in conducting duties for which they were not specially engaged by the directors and shareholders. Against this it may be urged that the endeavour to recover some of the capital of the Bank, is an occupation befitting the manager, and that while employed as a trustee for the creditors he is serving the Bank quite as efficiently as he would be while engaged in the more direct affairs of the Bank. It may be said also that the manager of a Bank, that is a large creditor of an insolvent estate, must be better fitted to become a trustee than a man not so conversant with the affairs of the insolvent. A Bank is a creditor, of a heavy insolvent, and in consequence has a large voice in the appointment of trustees, if therefore its own manager is not be nominated a trustee, who should be nominated? This is a question now freely asked, and, as we think, it is one that may be easily answered.

When in times of trouble,—during a monetary crisis in fact,—Bank management demands unusual supervision; when every transaction requires the eye and brain of the guiding officer, there can be no doubt that at such times every business hour of the day should be devoted to watching after the welfare and safety of the institution, and all extra posts and duties should give way before the prior and pressing claims of the affairs of the Bank. There can be no excuse for permitting any portion of the time of the manager to be given up to what must be regarded as an inferior position involving an inferior duty. It is not to be supposed that many men may not be found possessing sufficient skill and courage to undertake and perform the duties of trustees. But if we admit the superior knowledge and judgment of a Bank manager to deal with an insolvent estate, what is easier than to request that a trustee nominated by the Bank shall take counsel from the Bank manager if such counsel should be necessary! We believe that skill is not so requisite in dealing with these estates as courage—courage to decide fairly and honestly on every claim. It is therefore most important that trustees should be selected in some measure possessing the qualification of being not only beyond the influence of the insolvent and the other creditors, but also that they should not be intimate friends of those concerned. We allude particularly to those insolvencies where the Banks are the chief creditors, representing a large body of shareholders, many of whom may ultimately bring the proceedings of trustees before the courts of law.

It is unnecessary to consider in this connection how far relaxed banking rules permitted our heaviest insolvencies to occur. Where speculation, commencing in an article of export, the value of which has not remained constant or certain for a single week at a time, has been followed by a mad desire to influence the shares of Joint-stock Companies, not only to the level of the transient value of the export, but far beyond it, and caused the Banks to grant loans to speculators with greater freedom than prudence, there must have been many loans granted which will not bear investigation when the share-market is depressed and when cotton has declined. The relationship in many cases between lender and borrower necessarily renders it very undesirable that these men should now be placed in the relation of trustee and insolvent. For the sake of our commerce, for the good name of our Banks, and with the object of preventing subsequent litigation, we think there should be no such connection established, and where the managers of Banks have been nominated trustees to insolvent estates because of particular Banks being large creditors of those estates, the office should be declined. It would be better for our Banks, and better for the bodies of creditors who are represented by the shareholders, if the trustees of these estates were men unconnected with all the concerned. The errors committed during the period of the excitement of gain should not be persisted in during the period of excitement under losses. The chief object in liquidating insolvent estates by trustees appointed by creditors is to ascertain from a full enquiry the actual condition of each estate, and in doing this many distinct transactions would come under discussion. Whether one of the parties (the lender) is properly qualified to sit in judgment on the other party (the borrower) may well be doubted. There is an uneasy feeling abroad touching the fitness of Bank managers to deal with estates that are heavily indebted to our banking institutions; and in order that this feeling may be allayed, and that our Banks may be placed beyond even the breath of suspicion, it seems desirable that the connection of trustee to insolvent estates such as we have indicated should not be permitted to men who have advanced the money of other people to speculators on very questionable securities. Far better would it be, as we have before stated, to nominate trustees from amongst those unconnected with either the insolvent on the one hand or the Banks on the other.

Should the number of heavy insolvencies multiply, the reasons that have now induced the appointment of Bank managers to the office of trustees will also induce the appointment of the same men to the same offices in all such cases. If the office of trustee is a responsible office, demanding careful enquiry and a fair share of labour, then there must be a limit to the employment of our Bank managers, and this without reference to the heavy, pressing, and responsible duties that necessarily devolve upon them during a crisis. Except, therefore, it is intended to employ Bank managers as trustees to all the insolvent estates of which the Banks are the chief creditors, it were better to allow these estates to be disposed of by other men. Shareholders have heretofore been regardless of their own interests and have declined to look after their own affairs in a befitting manner: it is just possible that this reproach may now be removed, by shareholders insisting on a frequent enquiry and a close scrutiny into all that concerns our Banks. This question of the policy of appointing their paid officers to duties which are not strictly the duties of Bankers may be broght on for consideration by shareholders; if so, it is to be feared that directors would find it difficult to defend either the principle or the policy. The possible gain that would accrue to the Banks from the liquidation fees when Bank officers are appointed trustees to insolvent estates, is too paltry to deserve the slightest attention when grave considerations stand in the way.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—The important news given in our Cabool correspondent's letter published in our last issue has been confirmed by a letter received from another correspondent.

The battle between Ameer Shere Allee Khan and Abdoolrahman Khan, in which the former was totally defeated, was fought on Wednesday, May 9th. The loss in killed and wounded was heavy on both sides, but up to the time our letter left no correct returns had been received at Cabool. Several men of note are known to have lost their lives in the action.

After Shere Allee Khan left Candahar for Ghuzneen, the Sirdars of that district held a meeting, at which they decided not to give up Candahar to the Ameer on any account; so, should he seek an asylum there, it will, most likely, be refused.

Regarding the progress of the Russians our correspondent says that they are encamped about twenty koss from Summerkund, and that some negotiations are going on between the King of Bokhara and the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, but that he has not heard particulars.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 24TH MAY, 6-13 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.; market very depressed, and quotations nominal.

Total sales to-day..................	6,000 bales.
Sales of Surats to-day	2,250 "
Imports of Surats to-day	8,500 "

Consols 86¾.
Bank discount 10 per cent.

By Indian Telegraph.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 30TH MAY.

Money market easy.
Bank Bills, six months' sight, 2s. 0½d.
Credits 2s. 1d.
Documents 2s. 1¼d.
Bank of Madras shares 75 per cent. premium.
Government paper, 5½ per cent., 108½.
Western Cotton 178 per candy.
Tinnevelly 192 per candy.
Freights to Liverpool 40s. to 50s. nominal.
No enquiry for shirtings or yarn.
Exchange on Bombay 2s., in demand.

MADRAS, 31ST MAY.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 8 pm. Fives 2¾ premium. Fours 13 discount
Document Bills 2s. 1¼d.
Dead Weight £1.
Light Freight £1 10s. to £2 10s.
Cotton £1 10s. to £2 10.
Interest on Loans 11 per cent.
Money Market unchanged.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-4.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 5-10 Rs. 6-4.

BUSHIRE, 30th May.

Steamer *Martaban* anchored.

BOMBAY.

THE Small Cause Court will resume its sittings, after the vacation, to-day.

WE are requested to state that No. VIII. of *Punch in India* will be published at five o'clock this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Vehar Water main will be shut off on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and will probably remain closed until 5 P.M. Houses should therefore be provided with water necessary for the day's use by 10 o'clock that day.

WE are requested to mention that the "Society of Saint Vincent DePaul" has engaged the services of a trustworthy person to collect donations at outstations, both from Europeans and Natives, for the succour of the poor under its care. The Society should provide its collector with some credential of his appointment to prevent fraud.

AT a very numerous meeting of the Bombay shareholders of the Commercial Bank held yesterday, resolutions were passed agreeing that it was not advisable to wind up in Chancery, and appointing a committee to watch over the interests of the local shareholders, and that it was advisable to carry on the Bank if possible, also pledging themselves to contribute one rupee per share towards the expenses.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

Quick March	....	Kuhner.
Overture	......" Martha'	Flotow.
Quadrille	......" Vive Paris"...	Tinney.
Selection	......" Robert Le Diable"...	Meyerbeer.
Waltz	..........." Evening Star"..... ...	Lumbye.
Galop	..........." Æolus"	Kuhner.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Accountants of the Public Works Department the same travelling allowances as are granted to Upper Subordinates of the Department.

Accountants of the 1st and 2nd grades are to be passed the same allowances that Sub-Engineers receive; Accountants of the 3rd grade those allowed to Supervisors: and Accountants of the 4th grade the allowances of Overseers.

This order is to take effect from 1st May 1866.

IN regard to the mortuary returns Government have received a letter from the President Sanitary Commission, dated 18th May 1866, suggesting that, under the circumstances stated by him, a table according to the form submitted by him be published weekly in the *Government Gazette*, showing the reported population of each section and the death from various causes; and that the table hitherto published weekly showing the deaths in different races, might be continued either in full or in an abridged form.—Dr. Leith's suggestions have been approved, and ordered to be acted on.

THE Mortuary Returns for the past week are again of a satisfactory nature, 367 deaths only being recorded, which is six below the mean of corresponding weeks in the past decade. Small-pox is fast decreasing.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera............	0	Small-pox............	0
Small-pox	0	Measles............	1
Measles............	0	Fever	5
Fever	0	Other diseases.........	11
Other diseases	4	JEWS:	
Accident	0	Small-pox	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Fever	0
Fever	0	Other diseases.........	0
Other diseases.........	1	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	1
Cholera............	6	Small-pox	1
Small-pox	15	Fever	0
Measles	9	Other diseases.........	2
Fever	163	Accident	0
Other diseases.........	53	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Accident	4	Small-pox	0
Unknown cause......	0	Fever	0
MUSSULMANS:		Other diseases.........	0
Cholera............	3	CHINESE:	
Small-pox	7	Fever	0
Measles	1	Accident	0
Fever	64	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases.........	14	Fever	0
Accident	2	Accident	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	10	64	Sexual and Child bearing	5	2
Small-pox	23	21	Tegumentary.........	2	2
Measles	11	9	Cachexy	24	26
Fever	232	181	Leprosy	1	1
Nervous system ...	12	12	Dropsy	4	1
Vascular system ...	0	1	Accident	6	5
Respiratory.........	11	19	Unknown cause ...	0	0
Alimentay	26	29			

THE intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 30th and 8 P. M. of the 31st:—From Kurrachee, max. 32 hours 19 minutes, min. 13 hours 0 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 32 hours 17 minutes, min. 8 hours 47 minutes. From Madras, max. 35 hours 0 minutes, min. 34 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 28th, and Continent of Europe 25th May.

A STOUT-LOOKING Mahomedan, of very dark complexion, named Syed Hoosien bin Syed Meer, with a shawl turban decorating his head, was placed yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged by a Hindoo merchant of the name of Heerjee Ruttonsee with attempting to obtain money by false pretences. The prisoner took a subscrption list to the prosecutor on three occasions, and pressed him to subscribe to it. The prisoner said he was a vuttuncer of Mowjee Booda Goodurn, Telinga Talooka, and that a tank in his village, built by one of his ancestors, was now in a dilapidated state, and that, in consequence, the inhabitants of the village suffered great hardships. He had, therefore, opened a subscription list to enable him to repair the tank. All this was stated in the preamble to the subscription list. The prosecutor, however, had reason to doubt the truthfulness of the man's story; and on his pressing him to subscribe on the last occasion, he gave him into custody of the police. He could not say whether the statement in the list was not correct, and he had no witnesses to prove that it was false. He simply believed the prisoner to be a deceiver, and gave him into custody. There were signatures on the list of almost all the notables of Bombay, but he did not believe they were genuine. Mr. Hormusjee, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, contended that the prosecutor had proved nothing. His Worship, in disposing of the case, said he regretted that the charge had broken down. He was obliged to discharge the prisoner, as he had no legal proof before him that what was alleged in the heading to the subscription list was false. But he believed the prisoner to be one of those rogues, who from time to time swindled the incautious and credulous. His Worship had examined the signatures of the native *Setts*, whose names were put down for various sums; and he acknowledge that those were not genuine signatures. It was not in evidence that the prisoner had represented to the prosecutor, or to any one else, that those signatures were genuine. There was, as he had remarked, no proof before him of the falsity of what had been stated in the preamble to the list. His Worship told the prosecutor that the public were obliged to him for the exposure of which he had been the means, and hoped the prisoner would in future be deterred from carrying on his deceitful practices. His Worship ordered the subscription list to be destroyed; and admonished the prisoner to beware when he was tempted to manufacture another list of the kind.

WE understand that Henry Quick, of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was tried at Ahmednuggur by a General Court Martial for murder, has been sentenced to be hanged. We hear he will be executed at Ahmednuggur during next week.—*Poona Observer, May* 31.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 26*th May*, 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	37,376	9	2
Merchandize	49,441	5	3
Total...	86,817	14	5
Increase...	25,721	14	3
Corresponding Week in May, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	48,612	14	5
Merchandize	12,483	1	9
Total...	61,096	0	2

A WARNING TO AMOROUS YOUNG MEN.

ON Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, a young Lancashire man, named John Dougall, wastaking a stroll in the neighbourhood of Tardeo, when he met with a rather good looking young native woman (of the Mhar caste) named Nubbae. Being smitten with the charms of the dark beauty he invited her to spend the night with him in his bungalow close by. To this proposition the young woman consented, and accordingly accompanied her admirer to his house. On the following morning Dougal awoke about half past four o'clock, when he found that the partner of his fleeting joys had quitted his side. He immediately got up and dressed himself and searched for the frail one; but it was evident that she had fled. On further examination he found that his watch was also missing from the table on which it had been placed on the previous night, and on opening a drawer in which he kept his cash-box, it appeared that that was also gone with its contents, consisting of three currency notes of Rs. 500 each. Information was without loss of time given to the police, and on enquiries being made it was ascertained that a woman answering the description of the one in question was seen by the police on the road near Dougall's bungalow about one o'clock on the following morning. She was eventually traced to Cammatteepoora, where the disconsolate Dougall saw her go into a house. She was followed by the police, when the watch and a note for Rs. 500 was found concealed in a chatty.

The woman was brought before Mr. Brown at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, when a charge of theft was preferred against her, and the above facts deposed to by the prosecutor.

The case is in the hands of Mr. Inspector Horton, through whose exertions Rs. 837, besides the watch, has been recovered out of the stolen property.

The further investigation was postponed till the 12th proximo, in order that enquiry might be made for the recovery of the remainder of the property at Sattara, where it is believed to have been taken.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL.

THE Bombay and Kattiawar Financial and Commercial Association was brought into existence during the share mania last year, with a nominal capital of one million sterling. So far as is known no ordinary business has ever been transacted by the Company. The old directors have continued to hold office all along, or at least a portion of them. Several ordinary and some extraordinary meetings of shareholders have been convened from time to time, but up to the 8th inst. no new Board—so far as can be ascertained—has ever been proposed. At that meeting three native gentlemen were nominated as directors, but from some cause or another they did not take over charge of their office. A statement of accounts was also submitted at the same meeting, but was rejected by the shareholders present as being unsatisfactory. Another extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday, as the advertisement stated, "for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors." There was a goodly number of shareholders present. Mr. Bhugwantrao Ramchunderjee, the remnant of the old direction, occupied the chair, and, having read the notice calling the meeting, stated the purpose for which it had been called.

A Parsee shareholder protested against the conduct of the old Board in calling the present meeting, as the new directors had been chosen at the previous one, and should have taken over their duties.

A good deal of desultory, but not noisy, discussion then took place, and several questions were put to the chairman. He was asked whether he knew that Mr. Laville, the late manager, had cancelled his agreement? He replied that he did, that the agreement was made with that gentleman for four years at a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, which salary he had been in receipt of up to December last, from which time he had been paid the advanced rate of Rs. 1,000 monthly. He also admitted that he was aware that Mr. Laville was to leave Bombay by the last mail, and that he had authorised the discounting of certain drafts on his account. He, however, added that he had done all this with the object of benefitting the Association. He had likewise taken over the accounts from the late manager and felt satisfied of their correctness.

After some further discussion a resolution was carried confirming the one passed at the previous meeting, as to the appointment of the new direction, and requesting those gentlemen to take charge at once.

The new directors immediately took their seats at the Board.

Some more questions were then put, and from the replies received thereto it appeared that there was no minute book belonging to the Company, and that the cash balances amounted to Rs. 14,000, which was deposited in the Agra, Commercial, London and Delhi Bank and at their own office.

The meeting then separated.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ."

THE marine court of enquiry appointed by Government to enquire into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Maharaj* on the Amboolghur rock, on the 1st ultimo, reassembled on Wednesday afternoon at the Fort Police Court. The Court consists of F L. Brown, Esq., acting Second Magistrate of Police; and F. Blackmore, Esq., surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Manisty appeared for the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Leggett, appeared on behalf of Captain Frahn, the master of the *Maharaj*.

Mr. George James Raffin, the mate of the *Maharaj*, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson:—On the 1st of May the pilot left at the usual place coming out of Jeytapoor; and after the pilot left the captain was on the bridge until the vessel struck. Two or three minutes before the vessel struck I told him it was too close to the shore. I was looking right ahead; and I could not see whether the captain made a motion to the steersman to alter the ship's course and keep her off the shore. After the vessel struck there was a scene of great confusion.

Re-examined by Mr. Hayllar—After I told the captain that he was too close to the shore the ship's course was not altered.

Baba Sumsoodin examined by Mr. Hayllar—I was second engineer on board the late steamer *Maharaj*, and acted in such capacity on her voyage from Goa to Bombay in this month. I have passed an examination as an engineer, but hold no certificate of qualification. I have been at sea for the last two years. I have been serving this Company for the last five years;—as engineer for the last two years, before which I was a stoker and syrang. I recollect Tuesday the 1st May. I was in the engine-room when the pilot left and when the ship struck. I came up when the engine-room began filling with water. I was not on deck when the pilot left. I remained about five minutes in the engine-room after the vessel struck. All our efforts were vain, and I came up. I understood the orders given by the captain in English. On the vessel striking the captain called out "stop her," and then "turn astern." When I came up from the engine room I went on the forecastle and remained there half an hour. While I was there the chief engineer, who was standing near the cabin, called me and told me to put his clothes into a box. On coming up I did not see the captain. The ship was rolling on the rock, and the sea was breaking on her amidships when I came up. The ship's head had turned towards the shore. She was fixed upon the rock and was rolling. I saw nothing of the boats. About fifteen minutes after I came up, I saw the jolly boat floating by the starboard side of the ship. There was no one in the boat. I did not see her fall down. I did not see any passengers in it before it fell down. I did not see either of the other boats. I saw a woman in the water on the starboard side. I saw many others in the water besides the woman. No one made any efforts to save these people. I saw the captain in the water. The chief engineer, a fireman, a passenger, and myself jumped overboard, and were swimming towards the shore when the captain came in a canoe and picked us up. We were distant a man's call from the ship. There were some of the crew on board when I left, but no officers. I thought the ship was in danger. I jumped overboard to save my life. When the captain got on shore he took another boat—a pattamar—to the steamer. I saw her going. I did not go back to the ship. I saw her next day from the shore. She was broken into two pieces. On the morning of the third day I saw four or five dead bodies of passengers on the shore. I never sailed with the captain before.

To Mr Ferguson—I saw hatches and other things in the water. I don't know who threw them overboard.

To the Court—I stopped the engines and opened the valve and let off the steam. I did not see more than four or five dead bodies on the shore.

Mr. Peter Frederick Marstrand examined by Mr. Hayllar—I am a Dane by birth. I am now in command of the ship *Nagasaki*, now in the Government dock. I hold an English master's certificate. I do not hold a Danish certificate; I hold papers to enable me to get one when I get home. To obtain a Danish certificate it is necessary to pass an examination in navigation and all appertaining to seamanship. One cannot obtain a certificate as master or mate until he has served five or seven years at sea. I obtained a master's certificate in Calcutta in December 1863

Suddoo Orustna, police naik, examined by Mr. Hayllar—I was a passenger on board the *Maharaj* at Jeytapoor on the 1st May. I was near the gangway on the starboard side when the ship struck. When the vessel struck I heard the captain call out "stop her." I and my brother and my wife got on the rigging. I remained upon the rigging two hours. About fifty men got into the jolly boat, when the rope broke and they all fell into the water. The passengers and calasees also got into another boat on the other side, and that boat also fell into the water, and they were all thrown into the sea. I saw a Brahmin woman and her children drowned next day. I saw seven, eight, or ten bodies on the shore. I was confused and expected to be lost myself. No efforts were made to save the people. The officers went on shore. I saw the captain swim towards the shore, about a quarter of an hour after the ship struck. I saw the captain come back again to the ship with a boat about two hours after the ship struck. About five o'clock some pattamars came off and took us on shore. The captain was not in the prows that came to take us off. The captain did not take any of the passengers off the wreck when he came either time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—The captain and the mate were not close to each other when the vessel struck. I heard no orders given to lower the boats. No boats came off in which the boatmen refused to come alongside. I did not see any hen-coop, spars, or water casks thrown overboard to the people swimming in the water.

Dewjee Ramjee, police havildar, examined by Mr. Hayllar—I was a passenger on board of the steamer *Maharaj* when she was wrecked. I was near the main sail when the vessel struck. I went aft near the wheel, and I saw the captain jump into the water from the forecastle. There were some men in the water. I did not see the captain try to save any one. I was looking after my own life and that of my wife. The captain came back to the ship in an hour. The crew and passengers, more than fifty in number, jumped into the boat on the port side when it fell down. The passengers also got into the boat on the other side, and that also broke down. I saw a Portuguese and a woman drowned. No effort was made to save the people who were thrown into the water. The captain returned to the ship in a canoe, and began to cut away the mast. The mast was not cut away. The captain assisted a lady and ayah into the canoe which came alongside the ship. Two European men also got into the canoe. Some prows came from Jeytapoor and we got into them. They came to the wreck about 3 o'clock. I saw two or four dead bodies of passengers on the following day.

Cross-examined by Mr Ferguson—A canoe came near the ship but it could not come alongside the ship, because the water dashed it away again. The canoes brought by the captain were large canoes.

The inquiry was here adjourned until 2 P. M. the following day.

APPLICATION AGAINST JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANIES.

AT the Fort Police Court on Wednesday last, Mr. Cleveland, Government Solicitor, applied to Mr. R. B. Barton, acting Senior Magistrate, for summonses against the directors of some of the Joint Stock Banking Companies of Bombay, on the ground that they had not complied with certain forms required by the Act.

Mr. Cleveland said that he appeared, on behalf of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, for summonses against several of the Joint Stock Companies of Bombay, whom he should hereafter mention—or rather against their directors in some cases, and against their managers in others—for contravention of the Joint Stock Companies' Act. The first Act to which he should refer was Act 19 of 1857, the principal Act under which the new one, Act 10 of 1866, was based. The section to which he referred his Worship was the 30th of the former Act, because most of the companies had not complied with the provisions of this section, which declares that "A general meeting of the Company shall be held once at the least in every year." This section was designed for the protection of the shareholders of a company; for it was only proper and desirable that each company should hold a general meeting of its own shareholders every year. There was another protection given to the shareholders under the 32nd section of the same Act, which says that "A balance-sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and once at least in every year afterwards, within twelve months from the filing of the balance sheet immediately preceding. Such balance sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the company, arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table B. in the schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit." Now, the schedule——

Mr Barton—I suppose you are going to show that this Act, although repealed by the new one, still retains all its former virtues?

Mr. Cleveland said he would show that presently. The balance sheet should state (1) the capital, showing the total amount received from the shareholders; the number of shares, the amount paid per share; if any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear and the names of the defaulters; any arrears due from any director or officer of the Company to be separately stated. These were all the provisions directed to be stated for the benefit of the shareholders; and if they had all been rigidly enforced many of the difficulties which Bombay was now undergoing would have been prevented. Then the schedule went on to enumerate (2) the debts and liabilities of the Company, showing the amount of loans on mortgage or debenture bonds, the amount of debt owing by the Company, distinguishing debts for which acceptances have been given, debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles, debts for law expenses, debts for interest on debentures or other loans, unclaimed dividends, debts not enumerated above; (3) property held by the Company; (4) debts owing to the Company; (5) cash and investment; (6) reserve fund; and (7) profit and loss. Now, if all those particulars were given, any shareholder would be able to ascertain the state of the Company in which he was interested; but many of the companies, although their directors and managers were well acquainted with the provisions of the Act, had paid no attention to them whatever. Then, again, by the 33rd section of the same Act, it was required that "The balance sheet shall be signed by the directors, or any three or more of them, who shall certify at the foot thereof that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities, and of the property and assets of the company."

Mr. Barton—And it is a *sine qua non* that the balance sheet be filed with the Register General?

Mr. Cleveland—Yes. His Worship would see by the 15th section that "once at the least in every year a list shall be made of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting of the company, or if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are holders of shares in the company, and such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the persons therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—(1) The amount of the nominal capital of the company, and the number of shares into which it is divided; (2) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the company up to the date of summary; (3) The amount of calls made on each share; (4) The total amount of calls that have been received; (5) The total amount of calls unpaid; (6) The total amount of shares forfeited. The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register, and shall be in the form marked E in the schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit. Such list and summary shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this section, and a copy thereof, authenticated by the seal of the Company, shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar: and any person may inspect and take copies of the same, subject to the regulations under which a person is hereinafter declared to be entitled to inspect and take any documents kept by the Registrar. Now, His Worship would perceive that a list should be put in of all persons who were shareholders on the fourteenth day succeeding that on which the ordinary general meeting was held; or if no ordinary general meeting was held, then he maintained that the time began to run against them from the day when a bank was incorporated.

Mr. Barton—Do you mean to say that an ordinary general meeting must be held within each year?

Mr. Cleveland—Yes; then they must first ascertain whether a company had held an ordinary general meeting. If it had, it was bound to do such and such things; if it had not, year after year, the time would run against it from the period of the company's incorporation. In other words, the list should be made out fourteen days after the ordinary general meeting was held; but supposing that there was no ordinary general meeting, then the time would go on to the end of the year after incorporation. Some of the companies in Bombay had held no ordinary general meeting at all, and it would be monstrous to say that this section did not apply to them. The 11th section says: "If any company registered under this Act makes default in keeping register of shareholders, or in sending a copy of such list and summary as aforesaid to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, such company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues." Now this was the section under which he applied for a penalty against some of the companies. The 56th section gave his Worship power to adjudicate upon offences under this Act, and was as follows:—"All offences under this Act, made punishable by penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1856 relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties, and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca."

His Worship would find that provision had been made under the new Act for offences committed under the old.

Mr. Barton—The penalties have been repealed and instituted again?

Mr. Cleveland replied that that was so, and that all penalties imposed by a magistrate of police under the authority of the old Act were recoverable in the same manner.

Mr. Barton—By warrant?

Mr. Cleveland—Yes. His Worship would perceive that Act 19 of 1857 applied to Joint Stock Companies generally; but there were some exceptions in it. The 1st section declared that "seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose, may by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form themselves into an incorporated company, with or without limited liability." A proviso in that section declared that it should not apply to banking companies; but as his application was against banking companies, he must show His Worship how he (Mr. Cleveland) could proceed against them for non-compliance with its provisions. This proviso was repealed by Act 7 of 1860—an Act to enable joint stock banking companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability. The preamble and 1st section were as follows:—"Whereas it is expedient, to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability: It is enacted as follows:—1. So much of Section I. of Act XIX. of 1857 (*for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without Limited Liability of the members thereof*) as provides that nothing in that Act shall authorise any persons to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company or Association with Limited Liability for the purpose of Banking; and so much of Section XCIX. of the said Act as provides that no Company established for the purpose of Banking shall be registered under that Act as a Limited Company, are hereby repealed." Banks were thus enabled to register under the Joint Stock Companies' Act; but the 3rd section of Act 7 of 1860 imposed certain liabilities upon those companies as follows:—"Every Limited Joint Stock Banking Company shall, before it commences business, or if a Banking Company, at the time carrying on business with unlimited liability, before it avails itself of the provisions of this Act, and also on the 1st day of February and 1st day of August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form contained in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit: such statement shall be in addition to the balance sheet required by the said Act to be made out and filed with the registrar of Joint Stock Companies. A copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the Registered office of the Company, and in every branch office or place where the banking business of the Company is carried on, and if default is made in due compliance with the provisions of this section, each director shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues, and penalties shall be recovered in a summary manner." His Worship would therefore see that this section enforced a penalty as well as the 30th of Act 19 of 1857. It was the duty of a Bank to put such a statement [illegible] place in its offices.

Mr. Barton—But the penalty [illegible]

Mr. Cleveland—[illegible]; but [illegible] went to the Bank, and should see [illegible] as required by law. [illegible] the consequences. [illegible] under which [illegible] came into [illegible] says:—"After the [illegible] be repealed the several Acts specified in the [illegible] hereto;" but the following section stated that "No repeal hereby enacted shall affect (1) Anything duly done under any Act hereby repealed; (2) The incorporation of any company registered under any Act hereby repealed; (3) Any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under any Act hereby repealed." Section 16 of Act 19 of 1857 was still in force as regards anything done after this Act came into operation, and a case occurred at Calcutta on the 3rd of November 1865, in which several companies were taken before a police magistrate and punished. Under that Act His Worship would find that the penalties imposed by the English Acts were supposed to be the same as those of India,—the English Act imposing a penalty of £5 a day for not returning an annual list of shareholders, and the Indian ones Rs. 50; which was a great mistake, as Rs. 50 in India was not equal to £5 in England.

Mr. Barton—I wish to call your attention to the 4th clause of the 220th section of Act 10 of 1866, which says that "any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred." How are we to understand that? Does it mean penalty incurred or penalty inflicted?

Mr. Cleveland—It is incurred; a person may incur a penalty; but it is a very different thing to pay it.

Mr. Barton—But it seems to me that it means that sentence has been passed.

Mr. Cleveland—There would be no necessity to legislate for that—none whatever.

Mr. Barton (reading)—"Incurred in respect of any offence against any Act hereby repealed."

Mr. Cleveland—Well, if the penalty is paid, what would be the necessity for making provision for it afterwards? None whatever.

Mr. Barton—That will be a question for consideration hereafter. If seems to me rather dubious.

Mr. Cleveland—The books show the law on the question plainly enough.

Mr. Barton—The question is, is the penalty incurred before it is inflicted?

Mr. Cleveland—Of course. You incur a penalty for trespassing on ground, but that is a very different thing from paying it. You run the risk of it. You may incur all kinds of risk, but not pay for it after all. The learned gentleman then went on to say that the next section of the new Act to which he should refer was the 49th. Under the old Act, as he had already shown, an ordinary general meeting should be held at least once in every year, and under the 32nd section a balance sheet should be made out annually and filed with the Registrar, but there were no penalties impossible upon those who disregarded those provisions. Under the new Act, however, it stated that "A general meeting of every company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. A balance sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the company in general meeting, and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and such balance sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table A in the schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit. And once at the least in every year the accounts of the company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors. If default is made in compliance with any of the provisions of this section, every director, any manager of the company, who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default, shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees."

Mr. Barton—That seems to do away with a great deal of the doubt we had about the 4th clause of the 220th section.

Mr. Cleveland said that it did so. Then came the question, whether the gentlemen who were directors had knowingly and wilfully authorised or permitted such default? Among them were gentlemen who had a very limited knowledge of reading and writing; and they would say, "We did not do it knowingly and wilfully"; but there were also among the directors gentlemen learned in the law, who would find it very difficult to make such a defence. The Act had been in force since 1857—nine years—and those gentlemen must have seen it before them day after day, so that they must have known its provisions. If there were any cases in which it could be shown that the parties had not knowingly and wilfully omitted to comply with the Act, he should not press for penalties; but in other cases, where the omission had been wilful, he should certainly press for conviction. The penalty was Rs. 1,000, and the Act did not mention any less sum. It was therefore Rupees 1,000 or nothing.

Mr. Barton—Well, Mr. Cleveland, it seems to me that an immense amount of difficulty is taken away by the 49th section.

Mr. Cleveland replied that it did get over that difficulty. By referring to the 191st Section of the Act it would be seen that "this Act, with the exception of Table A in the first schedule, shall apply to companies formed and registered under Act No. 19 of 1857, and Act No. 7 of 1860, or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited company as if such company had been formed and registered under this Act as a company limited by shares; and in the case of a company other than a limited company, as if such company had been formed and registered as an unlimited company under this Act," &c. So that all companies registered under the old Act were the same as if registered under the new, and it would be no answer for old companies to say that this new Act did not apply to them. They were bound to do certain things under the old Acts, although there were no penalties attached for not doing them; but the new Act said, you are still bound to do those things; but if you do not choose to do so, you must pay for it.

Mr. Barton—I think you have shown good grounds for the summonses against the parties against whom you are proceeding. It appears to me that this is the only way by which you can compel those companies to give an account of their stewardship.

Mr. Cleveland replied that it was indeed the only way. It was the only protection that shareholders had. The first summons he would apply for was against the Alliance Bank of Bombay. It was incorporated on the 11th of August 1864, and a memorandum of association was registered. A balance sheet was subsequently forwarded for registration, but it was returned to them. First of all, the following letter was received from the Bank:—

The Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited)
Bombay, 21st August, 1865.

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

DEAR SIR,—I request that you will be good enough to furnish us with copies of the forms of summary of capital, shares, &c. &c., and balance sheet, in order to be filed with you, as stated in the Act.—I am &c.

S. W. READ, Accountant.

So long ago as the 21st of August 1865, the Bank asked for a form of balance sheet prescribed in the Act, so that there could be no excuse there. The Registrar wrote back and said:—

S. W. READ Esq., Accountant, Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this date I beg to state that I do not keep copies of the forms which you require. They are appended to the Act XIX. of 1857, which I presume is procurable in Bombay. Should it be more convenient however for you to send a clerk to take copies of them in my office I shall be happy to allow him to do so.—I am &c.,

August 21st, 1865. S. COMPTON.

The next letter was dated the 31st August, 1865, and enclosed the Company's balance sheet. It was as follows:—

The Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).
Bombay, 31st August, 1865.

To S. COMPTON, Esq.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for registration balance sheet of this Company to 30th June 1865, with copy of balance sheet from Stock Ledger to that date.—I have, &c.

S W READ, Accountant.

The reply to this letter was as follows:—

S. W. READ, Esq, Accountant, Alliance Bank.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated 31st of August last, and the documents which accompanied it, I regret to state that the balance sheet is not in accordance with the form required by Act XIX. of 1857, Section 32, and that its correctness is not certified as required by Section 33 of that Act.

The summary of capital and shares appears to be in the required form but is not dated at the foot, and the signatures in Mahratta characters should have the addition of their names in English.—I have, &c.,

S. COMPTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

Bombay, 5/9/1865.

Balance sheet and summary returned to Wittul Narrayen, Clerk in Alliance Bank, on production of above letter to the Bank

The balance sheet was amended, and again sent along with the following letter:—

The Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).
Bombay, 10th October, 1865.

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter dated the 5th of September last, I have now the pleasure to send you an amended balance sheet of this Bank.—I am, &c.

S. W. READ, Accountant.

To this letter the reply was as follows:—

S. W. READ, Esq., &c.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter dated 10th instant, forwarding the summary of capital and the list of shareholders and balance sheet of the above Bank, I beg to return the latter document, as it is still not in accordance with the provision of Act XIX. of 1857, sections 32 and 38, and the form B amended by the Act. It should also be dated and signed by the directors, the signatures now at the foot not being stated to be those of the directors.—I am, &c.,

S. COMPTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

20/10/65

As the balance sheet was not returned, the following intimation was sent to the Bank:—

The Alliance Bank of Bombay

The Acting Registrar of Joint Stock Companies regrets to have again to call the attention of Mr. Read to the

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XXXII. Section of Act XIX. of 1857 and schedule B referred to therein. Until the imperative requirements of the Act are complied with, the Acting Registrar cannot register the document herewith returned.

J. W. O.,
Acting Registrar

October 30th.

Mr Cleveland concluded by applying for summonses against Hurbhum Nursey, Gellabhoy Puddumsey, and Sewjee Velljee, the directors.

Mr. Barton ordered the summonses to be issued.

Mr. Cleveland then applied for summonses against the Directors of the Alliance Financial Corporation, Dr. Thomas Diver, Hurbhum Nursey, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, and Atmaram Mahadhowjee. This Company, which was incorporated in October 1864, had never filed a balance sheet or list of shareholders.

Mr. Barton ordered them to be granted.

Mr. Cleveland then applied for summonses against the Directors of the Bhattia Financial, which was incorporated in January 1865; the Directors of the Oriental Financial Association, incorporated in December 1864; and the Directors of the Grand Financial, which was incorporated in January 1865.

Mr. Barton asked who was the Chairman of the Grand Financial?

Mr. Cleveland said it was Mr. Thomas Child Hayllar. The Asiatic, Financial, and the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, he would say nothing about at present, nor would he apply for summonses against any more Companies at this time.

Mr. Barton ordered the other summonses to be granted against the companies Mr. Cleveland had applied for, and Monday next at 2 o'clock, was fixed for the hearing of the cases.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, called in compliance with requisitions, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Crawford, Chairman of the Board of Directors; and the attendance of shareholders was numerous.

The following Report of the Chief Engineer and Statements of Accounts were laid before the shareholders:—

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LD.),
Bombay, 24th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request of the 19th instant, I have the honour to submit a Report on the present position of your works.

Having been in charge so short a time, I have very little to report in the way of actual progress, but I have been connected with the works long enough to be able to pronounce an unqualified opinion in favour of their value and importance, and I am persuaded that no other Reclamation Company in Bombay has the same facilities for traffic, and that there are ample constructional resources at hand for carrying out the works economically and successfully, so that there is every prospect of a speedy and large return for the outlay.

In February last, when I assumed the duties of Chief Engineer, I found little or nothing done in the way of reclamation; much, however, had been done in preparatory works. A temporary pier had been erected, tramways laid down from the hill to high-water mark, workshops established, and a considerable length of temporary sea-wall built, also a large quantity of dressed and undressed ashlar had been prepared.

After careful consideration of the original plan of the proposed works, I came to the conclusion that it might be altered with considerable advantage to your Company. My objections to it are, in the first place, that it does not provide wharfage to meet the exigencies of general trade; secondly, that there is a reef of rocks (over which boats cannot pass with safety, except at flood tide) running across the entrance to the middle and north basins; and, lastly, because open basins have a tendency to silt up, and cannot be kept open except at great expense.

Taking all these matters into consideration, and the peculiar advantages your property possesses as a site for wet docks, I was induced to lay the scheme, illustrated by Plan No. 1, before the Directors for their consideration. It embraces more land than the Company is in possession of at present, but I have reason to believe that a concession could be obtained from Government for the additional quantity required, if the Company were in a position to carry out the proposed works.

This plan comprises an outer and inner basin capable of docking ships up to 1,200 tons burthen, a third large basin for native craft, a dry dock for overhauling ships, and all the modern appliances for sluicing and keeping the docks and entrances clear of silt, and in addition a large timber basin and dock, together with a short system of tramways in connection with the G. I. P. Railway at Warree Bunder.

For the present, however, the shareholders must be content with the smaller scheme proposed in Plan No. 2. This arrangement, without interfering with the ultimate execution of the larger one, provides amply for the timber and local trade, and can be carried out at a very trifling cost.

The portions of reclamation marked "Contracts 1, 2, and 3" are in progress. Those marked "4 and 5" I propose carrying out next season. The filling required will be obtained by levelling off the adjacent ground, and in excavating for the boat and timber basins. All the stone necessary for the quay walls is on the ground, so that the only additional outlay will be for labour, which I estimate in round numbers at Rs. 2,00,000.

When complete, the Company's property will consist of 2,300 feet (lineal) of sea wall, alongside of which boats can lie to discharge and take in cargo, a timber float capable of accommodating 4,500 tons of timber at one time, and 2,51,000 yards (superficial, exclusive of roads) of the most valuable ground, which if let out at an average of Rs. 10 per cattee per month (the Elphinstone Company's charges are Rs. 15, Rs. 18, and Rs. 30) will give your Company a revenue of Rs. 5,42,160 per annum, added to which there should be wharfage fees, &c., amounting to about Rs. 2,00,000, making a total revenue of Rs. 7,42,160, equivalent to 9 per cent. on the paid up capital and present call.

With the exception of Contracts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for filling (earthwork), there is little else in progress of an immediately productive character, the other works chiefly consisting of manufacture of plant, and quarrying rubble for next season's works, levelling off the yard, piling stone, draining, and breaking metal for roads, &c.

The following table shows what has been done in Contracts Nos 1, 2, and 3, and what remains to be done. It is absolutely necessary that the two first contracts should be completed with as little delay as possible, as the next season's traffic, which I anticipate will be very large, chiefly depends on them. The unfinished portion of No. 3 I propose leaving for the purposes of a gridiron for timber and boats. This would afford a large return, and at the same time be convenient for timber merchants, who could raft their timber into it from native craft drawing too much water to come alongside the temporary wharf wall.

	Cubic yards of work done.	Square yards of reclamation done	Cubic yards to be done.	Square yards to be reclaimed.	Total cubic yards when done.	Total square yards when complete.	Cost per square yard when complete. Rs.	a.	p.
Contract No. 1..	13,385	6,693	7,815	4,691	21,200	11,384	1	14	2
Ditto No. 2..	16,287	6,968	4,638	1,574	20,925	8,542	4	7	5
Ditto No. 3..	4,074	1, 00	23,544	6,853	27,618	9,853	5	1	0

As to the success of your Bunder in a commercial point of view there is not the least doubt. You have already a large timber trade established, and I have every reason to believe that when Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 are completed the facilities for loading and unloading will be of such an extent as to induce a large general trade in coal, stone, lime, sand, grass, and other local traffic. Hitherto the only landing place has been a small temporary pier, before alluded to; notwithstanding which, 90,000 square yards of ground have become occupied with timber; the rent from this alone should bring in a revenue of over a lac and a half of rupees per annum.

In addition to revenue derived from ground-rent and wharfage fees, there are two other important sources of revenue, which might be brought to bear next season, viz., the workshops, which I strongly recommend should be leased on profitable terms, and the hire of the three cranes, two of which are adapted for, and are now running on, a line of rails, and which are engaged in lowering stone as a temporary protection to the wharf wall against the monsoon. For the use of these cranes for traffic there has latterly been some inquiry.

In conclusion of this Report, I beg to express the regret that the monetary crisis should have proved an obstacle to the progress of so important a work, and that the sudden issue of the Report has compelled me to omit much of detail, which if I had had time I should have laid before you. I hope, however, it will be considered sufficiently comprehensive for the present occasion.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

F. KING, Chief Engineer, M. L. & R. Co.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Balance Sheet made up to 30th April 1866.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

DR.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
CAPITAL, showing—Total number of Shares 2,002, of Rs. 5,000 each, paid up at Rs. 3,000 each ...	......			60,06,000	0	0
DEBTS & LIABILITIES, showing—The amount of debts owing by the Company, viz:—M. H. Scott, Esq., and others, balance of Purchase Money.	5,00,000	0	0			
N. B—This sum is due by M. H. Scott, Esq., and others to Government, and payment with interest has been guaranteed by the Company.						
Bank of Bombay	5,00,000	0	0			
Financial Association of India and China.	2,50,000	0	0			
Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan...	2,10,000	0	0			
Bombay City Bank ...	1,00,000	0	0			
Unclaimed Wages ...	1,390	5	10			
Outstanding Balances due to Contractors and others	72,283	1	2			
				16,33,673	7	0
Total.........Rs.	......			76,39,673	7	0

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

CR.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
PROPERTY HELD BY THE COMPANY, showing—Land and Buildings at Mazagon...	......			60,00,000	0	0
Cost of Stores, materials purchased, and land reclaimed, with plant, &c............	......			4,54,912	12	2
DEAD STOCK—Office Furniture, &c..	......			2,690	8	0
DEBTS OWING TO THE COMPANY, showing—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.	64,323	8	4			
Advances made to Workmen	47	1	9			
				64,370	10	1
CASH, showing—Alliance Financial Corporation — Balance on Sept. 16th, 1865	8,11,228	10	11			
Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan...	15,546	15	11			
Cash in hand	967	9	8			
				8,27,743	4	6
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	......			2,89,956	4	3
Total.........Rs.	......			76,39,673	7	0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Charges, Salaries, Printing, and Stationery	2,08,987	4	3			
" Amount paid by the late Board of Directors to Mr. Goltchman.........	3,000	0	0			
" Police, Custom House, and Sundry Charges	36,359	14	11			
" Interest	41,070	4	11			
" Commission and Brokerage	45,407	0	2			
Preliminary Expenses and Law Charges......	6,114	0	0			
				3,40,938	8	3
Total.........Rs.	......			3,40,938	8	3

CR.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Transfer Fees.........	5,618	0	0			
" Revenue and Rents.	45,364	4	0			
				50,982	4	0
" Balance	......			2,89,956	4	3
Total...Rs.	......			3,40,938	8	3

Estimate of Outlay absolutely necessary before and during the Rains, including Liabilities for May 1866.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contract No. 1	14,625	0	0
Ditto No. 2	32,096	0	0
Ditto No. 3	7,608	0	0
Labour Contract, Pitching, and Repairing Roads	1,600	0	0
Filling and levelling which cannot be done after the monsoon without interfering with Traffic	8,000	0	0
Preparatory Work for next Season, with Establishment up to October	20,000	0	0
Day Labour Pay Sheet and Establishment for May	8,000	0	0
Carriage of Dressed Stones for facing Sea Wall	500	0	0
Rubble Contract	2,100	0	0
Dressed Stone	1,100	0	0
Rough ditto	75	0	0
Metal ditto	500	0	0
Stores ditto	3,000	0	0
Iron Works	2,000	0	0
Cranes	5,000	0	0
Total...Rs.	1,06,205	0	0

Estimate of Plant, Machinery, Materials, and Stores &c. belonging to the Company.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Machinery and Tools in the Fitting and Smith Shops	50,000	0	0
Working Plant, including Permanent Way...	70,000	0	0
Materials, Building	1,00,660	0	0
Stores	48,857	0	0
Flotilla	25,400	0	0
Office Furniture and Instruments ...	540	0	0
Waggons unfinished...	9,000	0	0
Total...Rs.	3,04,457	0	0

Statement of the Liabilities, and the mode proposed to meet them during the present year.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Liabilities as shown to be due, per Balance Sheet	16,33,673	7	0			
Liabilities to be incurred during the monsoon, including those for works done and in progress May 1866, per Chief Engineer's Estimate	1,06,205	0	0			
				17,39,878	7	0
To be provided for as follows:—						
Cash available in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and India	15,546	15	11			
Do. recoverable from Macindoe, Rogers and Co.	64,323	8	4			
Amount of Call now made on 2,002 Shares at Rs. 1,000 per share	20,02,000	0	0			
Cash on hand on 30th April 1866	967	9	8			
				20,82,838	1	11
Leaving Cash Balance available for other purposes	......			3,42,959	10	11
To which add Balance due by the Alliance Financial Corporation on 16th September 1865 (with interest up to date)	......			8,11,228	10	11
Total then available...Rs.	......			11,54,188	5	10

Mr. Macculloch (of Messrs. Macculloch, John and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers) read the requisitions on the receipt of which the meeting had been called.

The Chairman said he had no doubt the shareholders had expected—and perhaps properly and reasonably expected—that the Board of Directors on this occasion would have been prepared with a report upon the Company's position, financial and otherwise, to lay before the meeting; but the Board was not prepared with any such report. They had seriously considered the matter, and all that they were prepared to do that day was to state to them very distinctly the reasons which had induced them to make a call, and not at present to go at all into the Company's affairs. In coming to that conclusion they were influenced by two or three considerations:—Firstly, the new directors—of whom he was one himself—had only been appointed a very short time ago, and it would have been impossible, or certainly a matter of very great difficulty, to have, within the short space of time that had since elapsed, made themselves masters of the condition of the Company; and, secondly, that would have been very difficult, even had the records and books of the Company, such as were handed over to them, been in a proper state. As he said before, they did not intend to go into matters of detail, and therefore it was only necessary for him to tell them that neither the books nor the records of the Company had been kept in anything like a proper state. They were in such a state that it was absolutely impossible for them even to make up reliable accounts. The meeting would observe that appended to the Engineer's Report there were a balance sheet, profit and loss account, estimate of liabilities, &c; and they would also observe that those accounts were signed by no one; and certainly the directors were not prepared to sign the accounts as correct, because they were made up from most insufficient documents. The present Secretaries and Treasurers had not been able to get one single voucher to verify those accounts. When they accepted office they found that there was not even a cash book or a journal; in fact there was nothing. They had to make up these accounts from the pass-books of the Alliance Financial Association, and they could not, therefore, be expected to put their name to anything, or to vouch for the correctness of any of these statements. Now, from the requisitions which had been read, it appeared, in point of fact, that this meeting was called to consider whether the call of a thousand rupees was opportune or inopportune, or whether it was not inexpedient to enforce it. That seemed to him to be the chief object in view. Of course the directors would have been extremely blind had they not at once seen when they took office that a call would only have been justified by extreme emergency. It was at that time, and was still, impossible for people to get money: it might have been said, indeed, that it was practically impossible to get this call made; but it was also certain that there were liabilities of the Company which had to be met somehow, and if those liabilities were not met the Company must shut up. The chief of those liabilities was a debt of five lakhs of rupees due to Government. Now, that debt was not due in the first instance directly to Government. Perhaps, though most of the shareholders might be acquainted with it, he should recapitulate the origin of this Company for the benefit of those who might have forgotten it. At the beginning of last year the Gunpowder Works estate at Mazagon was sold by auction by Government, and was bought by Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, and others, for the sum of forty lakhs of rupees. Immediately after that purchase they resold it to Dr. Diver, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, and a number of others, who bought it as the promoters of the Mazagon Company. They bought it for a sum of 60 lakhs of rupees, and they agreed to pay so much down to the original purchasers, and place them in funds to pay Government afterwards. Now, Government were to get the forty lakhs by instalments. The last of six instalments was due on the 5th of August last year: that was an instalment of five lakhs of rupees. All the other instalments this Company had met. After the last became due, Government, on representations being made from time to time, granted extensions, till at last, on the 19th of April—last month—they intimated to the Board their determination to wait no longer, and that if the money were not paid immediately, they would resume possession of the land, in accordance with the terms of their agreement. Government, by the way, had never treated with the Mazagon Company. They refused to recognise the Mazagon Company. They said—"We have contracted to sell this ground to Mr. Scott and others, and to them we look for payment." Under the original agreement possession had been given to the original purchasers from the date, he believed, of the payment of twenty lakhs; but it was only given subject to the payment of the balance, and subject to Government in case of default resuming possession of the land. Now, the original purchasers having made over their rights to the Mazagon Company allowed the Mazagon Company possession; but Government did not treat with the Mazagon Company. They said the parties with whom they had to deal were the original purchasers. The Company was thus in this position: if they had not paid Government, Government might have resumed possession of the ground. The original purchasers would not care, for they had got their money, and if Government had resumed possession the Company should have lost their fifty-five lakhs. It was therefore a matter of extreme emergency. After a good deal of trouble, Mr. Hannay, who was acting under a power of attorney for Mr. Steel, induced Mr. Chapman, the Chief Secretary to Government, to recommend to the Governor in Council to allow a further extension of three months' time, and the extension was granted upon the condition that the Mazagon Company, whom they then recognised for the first time—not as in possession, however, but as a Company—should guarantee payment on the 19th of July. To those terms the Board of Directors agreed, and they thought they were certainly obtaining a concession to which they had no manner of right; and it was a concession which they were very glad to obtain, for if Government chose they might have resumed possession of the property before this, and the Company might have been in a position legally to lose their fifty-five lakhs. In this state of things, the money having to be obtained somehow, it could only be obtained by borrowing or by a call. Now, he should have told the meeting that, for some considerable time before this, negotiations had been set on foot by the previous Board of Directors for borrowing some fifteen or sixteen lakhs of rupees, for, amongst other purposes, the payment of this instalment to Government; and that at one time they made arrangements with the Financial Association of India and China to lend them money, but eventually they were broken off, chiefly, he believed, on this ground,—that the Mazagon Company, until they got a lease from Government, or an assignment of a lease from the original purchasers were not in a position to give any security, because they had no title. They could not mortgage ground, the legal estate of which was not in them. And, therefore,—on that ground chiefly,—they were met with a refusal from the Financed Association; and other parties to whom the Board of Directors applied gave the same answer. Well, then, it appeared to the present Board that there was no other possible way of getting the money except by a call. It was now for the shareholders to say whether they thought the call inopportune, or whether they thought it was possible that Government might be induced to grant further time, and, if so, to take such steps as they might be advised were right; but he must tell them it was his belief that Government would not grant one single hour's further time. It was only with the very greatest difficulty that Government were persuaded on the last occasion, and he was afraid that no amount of representation would induce Government to forego their right for another day. He saw from one of the requisitions that, among other points, this meeting was "to take into consideration the late appointments of Directors, and Secretaries and Treasurers." Well, the Board hardly knew what the meaning of that was, but they presumed that it implied a want of confidence in them, and acting on that presumption, and also because it was perfectly clear that, whether there was confidence in the directors or not, the course which they had thought right to adopt did not meet with the approval of the shareholders generally, they had thought it right to resign their seats at the Board. By this he meant himself, Mr. Gumpert, and Mr. Macculloch; and all the observations he had addressed to the meeting were addressed to them simply by the new members of the Board, and not by the old ones, who could speak for themselves It was quite fair that, if the efforts which the Board had made to obtain money did not meet the approval of the shareholders, they should resign; and their resignations had accordingly been sent to the Secretaries and Treasurers that morning. When they (the new directors) accepted office a direction was a very different thing from what it was a few months ago. There was no money to be made now in directorships. It was perfectly clear that in accepting office they were accepting very onerous duties indeed; and it was perfectly clear that they could have had no personal motives to guide and influence them. Their object—he might say their sole object,—was, if possible, to retrieve the Company's position, or, at any rate, to put affairs into something like a satisfactory condition if it could be done. They knew perfectly well that they were not accepting a sinecure, but they had done their duty to the best of their ability, though they had been able to do little. They had only been able to make a call, and to put a few matters of detail in order; but the very little they had done did not meet the approval of the shareholders, and therefore they thought it better that the shareholders should take matters into their own hands, and appoint a committee or do anything else they thought proper. At any rate the new directors must respectfully decline to have anything more to do with it. He should have added that the Government was the most emergent liabilty, but there were others for which money must now be obtained. Among others there was the liabilities to the Bank of Bombay. Now the Bank of Bombay was a very good milch cow no doubt, but it would have its money somehow, and it had already been threatening the Company with an action. Then there was that of the Financial Associatian, to whom two and a half lakhs were due; and as that Association was in want of money he had no doubt Mr. Smith (the manager) would not wait. In regard to this bill he thought it extremely likely that they should find themselves in the High Court at once. The Bank of Hindustan had a claim upon the Company for Rs. 2,10,000; and the Bombay City Bank was in the same position for a lakh. In addition, there was a balance of Rs. 72,000 due to contractors and others. Altogether those debts amounted to about sixteen lakhs; and if money was not found with which to liquidate them, it seemed to the Board of Directors that the Company must be wound up. Of course, they, the Board, had nothing to propose. They had taken what steps they thought were advisable. It was now for the requisitionists and the other shareholders to consider them at that meeting, and to make any suggestions that appeared to them proper.

Mr. Iggulden wished to know how the debt of Rs. 64,323, set down as due to the late Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., arose?

Mr. A. C. Gumpert said, as Mr. Crawford had already pretty well exhausted the subject by way of introductory remarks, so far as the new directors were concerned, it might be desirable that he should address himself briefly to the figures, which he had occupied himself as far as he was able. With regard to the question put by Mr. Iggulden he should mention that the account current sent in by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co. was not perhaps what they might have expected from a merchant's office. It was unsupported in the first place by vouchers, and gave them no details as to how the entries arose. But this large item was chiefly made up by a sum of money amounting to Rs. 42,000, which appeared to him to be an entirely imaginary claim on the part of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., it being a claim on account of commission, to which they considered they were entitled for negotiating an imaginary loan which the Company never received. There was another item of Rs. 3,000 set down as balance due to them, and there were some smaller items which, in the absence of vouchers, the present Secretaries and Treasurers and himself thought were included in petty cash expenses incurred by the office, and which probably appeared a second time in the account. It was thus that the large sum of Rs. 64,000 was made up. As to the largest item in the account—the charge for commission—there could be no doubt that the late Secretaries and Treasurers were in no way entitled to it. The accounts that were laid before the meeting were, as Mr. Crawford had explained, neither signed by the present Secretaries and Treasurers, nor by the Directors, for the simple reason that they had had no means of ascertaining their correctness. But with the material at their disposal they had to the best of their ability prepared the statements now submitted. The audit of the accounts had been offered to professional auditors, who at the first glance they had at the so-called books respectfully declined. In turning to the balance sheet the shareholders would find that the first item on the debit side was the amount of the first call, viz., sixty lakhs of rupees, which on the credit side was about balanced by the value of the property or rather the purchase money for the Mazagon land. All the following debts and liabilities, amounting to about 16 lakhs, would not in his opinion have been incurred under ordinary prudent management. Instead of going into the market to borrow money on insufficient security, it seemed to him that the former Board of Directors should have had recourse to the shareholders and have called up the large balance of about forty lakhs as part of the Company's capital for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Company. Instead of doing that the Company,—for no particular reason that he could discern,—incurred liabilities to the amount of sixteen lakhs of rupees, and placed the larger portion of the money they raised in a Financial, from which no power on earth, so far as he could see, could remove it. The profit and loss account, he thought, spoke for itself. When he first saw two lakhs set down for "charges, salaries, printing and stationery," he confessed it fairly took away his breath; but here again, in the absence of details showing how this large aggregate sum was made up, it would be premature to make more than a passing remark upon that little item. As to the second item—"amount paid by the late Board of Directors to Mr. Goltchman, Rs. 3,000"—it might strike the fancy of some of the shareholders to have further enquiry made into it. Further down they met a little item of "Commission and Brokerage, Rs 45,407." Well, when he saw it, he confessed he was astounded. All he had been able to understand from the materials which the directors had had before them was, that the amount had been made up in those sunny days of premium, when lavish sums were allowed to one for having brought his influence to bear upon different little matters. The item also required a greater scrutiny than could possibly have been made in the short space of a fortnight. It had been impossible for the new Board to bestow all the attention on the matter that they could have desired, more especially as the books and records had been kept in a manner very different from what one would have expected in the case of a Company which had a capital of a million of pounds sterling, which even in Bombay was not a small sum. When the new directors accepted office he (Mr. Gumpert) did so—and he believed Mr. Crawford stood in the same position—at the earnest solicitation of a large number of shareholders, who did him the honour to suppose that he had a little energy and ability at his command which might be of some use to the public at large; and being fully aware of the responsibility which he took upon himself in becoming a director, he did not shrink from that responsibility, but he confessed now that, if he had had any idea of how matters really stood, he should have given these solicitations another night's thought, and probably should have refused to comply with them. One of the requisitions on which this meeting had been called (he thought it right to say so, because the requisitions were addressed to the whole Board of Directors, old as well as new) seemed to cast some doubt on the integrity and good faith of the new directors. It spoke of a pledge given by the directors at the last general meeting of this Company not to make a call, at all events for the next six months; and it was stated that the then Board of Directors alleged that the financial requirements of the Company were fully provided for after that period. Now, fancy his astonishment when, shortly after his assuming office, one of the first documents which was put before the new directors was a copy of a letter signed by a majority of the late Board of Directors the very day before the meeting in question was held, and in which they pledged themselves to make a call within three months. Now, these two facts were remarkable. While he hailed with some satisfaction the movement which the shareholders at last had seen fit to make, showing that at last they were determined to take a little more lively interest in their own affairs than had been the custom here for so long a time, he, on the other hand, thought that the shareholders, when they were last assembled in general meeting, really must have closed their eyes to most obvious facts, and have been extremely easily satisfied with unsupported statements which were laid before them. It was only a few days ago that he re-read the report of that general meeting, and he saw that one shareholder present—their present chairman—moved an amendment to the proposition then submitted by the directors, viz., that their report should be adopted; but the amendment did not even find a seconder, and consequently was lost. Now that very report contained a statement that no call would be made for six months; and only the day previous those very directors wrote a letter to one of the Banks—the letter he had already referred to—on the strength of which they succeeded in getting a loan from a Bank in England of upwards of three lakhs of rupees. The new directors had not been in office more than a few days when they found this document placed in their hands. They had not been in office for a week when the Board was served with notice from more than one creditor of the Company—the Bank of Bombay and others. Now there was a sufficient number of gentlemen present—Bank managers and others—who were well acquainted with the financial affairs of Bombay; and they did not require to be told by him or by any one else that in the present state of affairs in Bombay generally, and of this Company in particular, which had no sufficient legal title to its property, it was utterly hopeless to expect that money could be raised on loan. If any of the Banks were ready to come to the rescue and advance the money which the Company most urgently stood in need of, they would be great benefactors of the Company. All this had been most carefully considered by the new directors, but they could come to no other conclusion, and he was afraid that the present meeting, highly respectable and influentially-attended as it was, could, even if it deliberated for a fortnight, find no other outlet from their present difficulty than either to make a call or wind up the Company. He had made these remarks as a late director of the Company, having, as had been stated, resigned his office, though it might be that he had been anticipating the discussion which was expected to follow the propositions that would be submitted by the requistionists. Nevertheless he thought they would find in the observations he had made something worth their attention, worth thinking about, and worth following up. He did not speak for the Board generally. The Board generally had found it impossible to agree to one common report to lay before the shareholders. The new directors stood in a totally different position from those who preceded them in office; and those who were in office before the new directors must speak for themselves It had been the earnest endeavour of himself and his European co-directors to pay their best attention to the affairs of the Company; and any question that might now be put to them they would be happy to answer as far as they were able.

Mr. Iggulden thought the directors who had resigned had taken what was said in the requisition a little too much to themselves. What had first been stated served to show that those who formerly had the management of the Company had done very badly; and he thought it would have been more charitable to the shareholders to have considered that the enquiry was rather to find out what blame, not the last appointed directors, but the old directors, ought to bear. He thought the directors last appointed had perhaps been a little hasty in applying the words of the requisition to themselves.

The Chairman—The words are "the late appointment of directors."

Mr. Iggulden—There is a difference between "late" and "last."

The Chairman—The only directors "lately appointed" are we.

Mr. Iggulden—I do not think the shareholders are really aware who the directors were, and when they were appointed.

The Chairman—If that is so, it is entirely through their own apathy.

Mr. Coke—If the old directors are present they will perhaps give some explanations.

Mr. Gumpert—Two of them are present. [The directors referred to where Mr. Gellabhoy Puddumsey and Mr. Sewjee Velljee, neither of whom can speak English.]

Mr. Iggulden—I think the shareholders should call upon some of the late directors (as I should still like to call them) to give some explanation as to the reason why the affairs of the Company are in this gross state.

This remark was translated to Mr. Ghellabhoy.

The Chairman—I think, Mr. Iggulden, you will have a great deal of difficulty in getting anything intelligible from them unless you put a specific question.

Mr. Iggulden—Then how did this large sum of two lakhs for salaries, printing, &c., arise, when there were no books kept?

Mr. Macculloch—So far as regards the book-keeping department of the Company I may state, for the information of the shareholders, that when the books were handed over to us we wrote requesting that various entries in the accounts rendered by the late Secretaries and Treasurers should be substantiated by vouchers, but we have not been able up to this time to obtain those vouchers. When those requisitions were handed to the directors our next endeavour was to get professional accountants to make up a sort of statement of accounts from the books which had been handed to us; but Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, separately, declined to undertake the duty. After that, and seeing that the requisitions had been handed in, we were compelled to make up a sort of scroll rapid cash book, and the only materials we had to make it up from were the counterfoils of cheques and the Alliance Financial's pass book.

Mr. Iggulden—The Company having no cash book of its own?

Mr. Macculloch—No cash book—no journal—nothing! As to that particular item to which Mr. Iggulden referred, the whole of the detailed entries of which it was made up were simply "By Cash" on the one hand, and "To Cash" on the other, and no single particular.

Mr. Ghellabhoy (whose words were interpreted) said the books of the Company had been in charge of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co., and that, as their business had been suspended, the books could not be delivered up except through their liquidators.

Mr. Iggulden—Have you ever seen the books?

Mr. Ghellabhoy—No, I have not. Colonel Taylor has seen them.

Mr. Macculloch—So far as the books are concerned I think the new directors might mention that, when they accepted office and came to look at things, they found there was not even a register of shareholders. The very books were wanting, which, in accordance with the articles of association, they were bound first of all to get.

Mr. Hamilton (one of the liquidators of the estate of Macindoe, Rogers and Co.) said there were no such books in existence as those indicated by Mr. Macculloch.

Mr. Hirjee Jehanghir addressed Mr. Ghellabhoy in a somewhat vituperative strain, calling upon him for more satisfactory information in reference to the books and the Company's affairs. He thought it was a disgrace to the Company, and to the natives generally, that he should answer questions as he had done (Hear, hear.) Had he taken pains in the direction of the Company he could easily have answered those questions; but what he had said was nonsense. The European gentlemen had spoken nearly half an hour to say they had found nothing and had got nothing to give the shareholders. Here (said Mr. Hirjee, holding up the statement of accounts) is this paper in black and white without the sign of you directors—(hear, hear, and applause)—and through you we are all killing time here for nothing. We come to see the books—we ask for them—and we can't find them. Will you bring them here? Why don't you lay them before the table? If you have got them, bring them! Mr. Gumpert says he is not able—Mr. Crawford, he is not able. There is smoke—there must be fire, If things are out of order, some clue must be found out. [These remarks were solely for the benefit of the two native gentlemen.]

Mr. Macculloch—I put it to any one, how on earth can statements of accounts be prepared with no cash book or journal! Before the shareholders can properly understand their financial position, or how they really stand, their accounts will have to be submitted to a perfect audit and a perfect test, and the vouchers hunted out wherever they are. So far as Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co. are personally concerned, here is the statement (producing it) that we have made out, but it has been drafted out from the counterfoils of cheque books, compared with the Bank pass books. The consequence is that the whole thing is just "By Cash" and "To Cash." There is nothing but the figures—we can't prove anything to the shareholders; and it was in consideration of these circumstances that about half past eleven o'clock last night—a report having been previously drawn up to be laid before the meeting—the European directors resolved that they would not identify themselves with making a report, but would state the affairs of the Company to the shareholders *viva voce*. A report had been drawn up, and a clean copy made out; and at the very last moment we thought we could not identify ourselves with the position of the Company in any way, for by the issuing of a report we would have identified ourselves with the affairs of the Company.

Mr. Hirjee Jehanghir—Your explanation is quite satisfactory so far as I am concerned. Of course you must have taken very great pains, in the absence of books and documents, in making up that report. But only one question. After taking charge of the Secretaryship, and when the new directors came into office, did you not ask the old Secretaries to say where the books were? And have they replied? or have they delivered up any books?

Mr. Macculloch said they had got all the books it was possible to get, but as to the vouchers—which the liquidators of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co.'s estate said had been handed over to Mr. Gordon and others—they had not been able to get them.

Mr. F. Chambers (to the native directors)—What steps have been taken to recover from the Alliance Financial the sum of eight lakhs?

Mr. Ghellabhoy—We knew that the Alliance Financial had no funds to pay the debt with, and consequently we did not take any steps.

Mr. Chambers—But that is not a proper way to conduct business!

The Chairman said he was connected with both Companies, and knew what steps had been taken. He attended the last general meeting of the Mazagon Company in the capacity of shareholder as well as that of solicitor for the Company, and he protested in the most vehement language which he could command against the re-election of gentlemen as directors who were also directors of the Alliance Financial; for, he said, so long as they were directors of this Company as well as the other, so long the Alliance Financial would not be sued If his protest had been attended to, the Company would now be in the same position as the Bank of Bombay, which had at least got something out of the Alliance Financial. That might have been the case if they had had a different Board of Directors; and he was perfectly astounded on the occasion of the meeting that he was the only shareholder who made the protest. He said at the time that they were sacrificing their own interest; and it was perfectly childish to re-elect gentlemen who were in that position, for it could not be expected that they would ever sue themselves.

Mr. Jehanghir Rustomjee Mody—There were only two on the Board who were in that position. There were still three European gentlemen.

The Chairman—Colonel Taylor was one; Dr. Diver, being an insolvent, could not do anything.

Mr. Iggulden—I beg to propose the following resolution:—"That this meeting, deeply disgusted with the inanity and want of common business knowledge of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and Sewjee Villjee, now call upon them to resign; and that the future managers of the Company be strictly enjoined to investigate the past state of matters with a view to making them personally liable for their gross neglect."

Mr. Gumpert stated, in answer to a question, that there were only two members of the board at present, viz., the two mentioned in Mr. Iggulden's proposition.

The Chairman was afraid that Mr. Iggulden's motion must fall to the ground, no notice having been given of it, and the meeting having been called for specific purposes.

Mr. Iggulden—We have to consider the appointment of the late directors.

Mr. Gumpert—That was the appointment of myself, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Macculloch.

Mr. Iggulden—There I beg to differ from you. At least I did not intend that to apply to the lately appointed directors, but to the former directors.

The Chairman read a clause from one of the articles of association, showing that all business should be "specially particularized in the notice calling the meeting."

Mr. Gumpert was afraid that if Mr. Iggulden's resolution were carried, the Company would find itself virtually without any directors. It would be better if he gave notice of his intention to bring forward his motion at an extraordinary general meeting.

The Chairman—The native directors having resigned, there would be no quorum, and nothing could be done. I have some difficulty in putting that to the meeting, for I am afraid that the resolution if carried would be illegal.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee said there could be no doubt that all that Mr. Crawford, Mr. Gumpert, and Mr. Macculloch had said was perfectly true and sound; and he suggested that a vote of confidence should be passed in the three European directors; that they should be requested to retain office some time longer, and that the meeting should appoint two or three European and native gentlemen to co-operate with them in asking Government to wait for some time, and, if possible, to make a report to the shareholders after a short time, showing what they proposed to do.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee asked for what purpose the sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid to Mr. Goltchman.

The Chairman said that Mr. Goltchman was first Secretary and afterwards Bunder Manager of the Company. Some months ago some rumours came to his ears, showing, if true, that Mr. Goltchman was certainly not the kind of individual who was worthy of any trust at the hand of the Company; that his antecedents were such as to make it exceedingly probable that he would abuse any trust reposed in him. The report was that, after having been engaged for some time in the military department at Hyderabad, he was court martialed there for stealing hoondees to the amount of Rs. 20,000, convicted, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude, but on a technical ground was afterwards released. He (the Chairman) placed himself in communication with the Board of Directors on this matter. He did so privately at first, stating that these rumours had come to him, and that they were to his mind very well authenticated. Afterwards, however, he sent an official letter on the subject, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Goltchman. He should have premised that at this time Mr. Goltchman had a large amount of cash belonging to the Company at his disposal. Mr. Goltchman, in answer to the letter which he had sent to the Board, wrote and said that it was not he who had committed the theft. He emphatically denied that the remarks made in the letter to the Board in any way concerned him, and demanded to know who his accuser, was, and the particulars of what he was charged with. After some time the result was that he (the Chairman) was obliged to come forward and state that he was his accuser. Well, it was not for him to comment upon the proceedings of the Board. Colonel Taylor, who was then Chairman of the Board—and he was certain that what Colonel Taylor did he did honestly—seemed to think, in the face of the most damnatory evidence, that Mr. Goltchman was innocent. He (Mr. Crawford) in consequence sent a European detective up to Hyderabad, and a person was brought down who had long been acquainted with Mr. Goltchman, and who, recognising him to be the man who had been convicted, made an affidavit which was duly proved. As there was now no doubt at all about the matter, he recommended that Mr. Goltchman should be summarily dismissed. It appeared that when he was first taken into the Company's service some such rumours had come to the ears of Dr. Diver and the Board, but he maintained that it was not he. He (the Chairman) therefore contended that the agreement was not binding, as he had obtained his situation in the first instance under false pretences. He insisted that he should be dismissed, but the Board objected. The Board took the opinion of Mr. Anstey on the subject, and the consequence was that they gave him, Mr. Goltchman, a sum of Rs. 3,000, and sent him a letter "expressing their sense of the zeal and ability with which he had performed his duties," and adding that they had "much pleasure" in handing him a cheque for the sum mentioned. He for his part protested against this step as much as he possibly could, and the result was that the Board told him he must resign, which he declined to do unless the matter were taken before a meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee—By whom was the letter you have referred to signed?

The Chairman—Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co.

Mr. Hormusjee—Then it was a sort of present to Mr. Goltchman?

The Chairman—It was just a present, for we had proved him to be a swindler.

Mr. Macculloch read from the minutes of the meeting of the Board at which the payment was sanctioned.

Mr. Goltchman, he believed, had an engagement for three years; and the directors, having consulted with counsel, were advised that his claim to a certain extent was good under his engagement.

The Chairmain said he had never seen the case submitted to counsel, but he could perfectly understand even a gentleman of Mr. Anstey's ability giving the opinion he did. It was very likely that he was not told that the engagement had been entered into under false pretences, and that he said he ought to have found out what the man was before he was engaged.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee wished to know whether there had been any register of transfers kept by the Company.

The Chairman said there was a register of transfers kept, but it was not quite formal. It would be possible, too, to make up a register of shareholders from that book.

Mr. Macculloch said the fact of the matter was that from the beginning the affairs of the Company had been in the hands of people who knew nothing about public companies. Things had been jumbled up in any way. The only cash book, as he had already stated, was the Alliance Financial cheque book.

Mr. Hamilton rose to make a proposition, premising that he was not a registered shareholder, but had some indirect interest in the Company. As a trustee for Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co., and in justice to Messrs. Macculloch, John, and Co., he could bear testimony to the utter neglect with which the books were kept. During Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co.'s short tenure of office the books were far from what they ought to have been, but before that there were no books at all. As to the claim for commission made by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co., he did not think it would be found to amount to a half of what it was stated to be. The present position of the Mazagon Company (continued Mr. Hamilton) was not a new position for a Company to be in; very often they had seen companies much in the same way. It was a good scheme, but too much had been paid for the land, and it had been badly worked. Consequently they had come to a dead lock, and the question was now how it was to be carried on. In endeavouring to carry it on, he thought, if it were merely a question of will, that it would be quite an open course to insist upon a call; but it was well known that at present no mortal power could at present obtain money in that way. To insist upon a call would be to bring many people to ruin. But there was another available course—no new one, but one which had repeatedly been resorted to in Europe, America, and other places; and that was, to accept the loss they had incurred, and do their best to endeavour to raise money, either by preference shares or by debentures. They should take the best security they had—that of their land—into the market, and bad as the market was he thought it was very hard if they could not obtain sufficient money to carry on the affairs of the Company. That would be making the best of it. They had got in his opinion a valuable tract of land. He had seen a little of cities in the East, and he thought Bombay, in respect of public accommodation, was the worst he had been in; and any scheme that was likely to afford greater room for the purposes of trade was likely to be remunerative. On public grounds, therefore, and for the interests of the shareholders, it was very desirable that the Company should be carried on. The suggestion he had to make was that one of the duly registered shareholders should propose what was mentioned in one of the requisitions, viz., that a committee—and he should hope Mr. Crawford and Mr. Gumpert would consent to be members of it—should be appointed first of all to take a review of the position of the Company. There was little doubt, as he had said, that they were in possession of a very valuable piece of property; and no one could doubt that, at the very least, that property was worth twenty lakhs of rupees, and that sum, raised on the security of the land, would at least be sufficient to relieve the Company of the debts that at present pressed heavily upon it. If, on the other hand, they issued debentures, the property of the Company would be mortgaged in favour of the parties who took them up; and if preference shares were issued the holders of those shares would have the first claims to the earnings of the Company and the first claims to the property of the Company, the original claims remaining dormant till these were satisfied. If the Company did succeed, as they had very good reason to expect, it might be that at all events the present shareholders would come in for something; and at present the argument for the existing shareholders admitting a preferential claim which would override their own was simply this, that the Company were liable for an amount of debt which a great many of them were unable to assist in paying; for even if the Company went into liquidation they would not get rid of their liabilities. Therefore he thought it would be sheer madness to object to giving other people a share preferential to their own. The first offer of the preferential shares would be made to the present shareholders. With these remarks he would leave his suggestion in the hands of those who were registered shareholders.

Colonel Lucas wished to know whether the old directors intended to resign.

Mr. Muncherjee remarked that if they resigned there would be no Board of Directors whatever.

Mr. Hirjee Jehangir thought they had better keep them, as they had many things to ascertain from them.

Mr. Iggulden moved—"That, the affairs of the Company be referred to a committee of inspectors, who will at the expiration of one month submit at a general meeting of shareholders such suggestions and recommendations as they may be able to offer."

Mr. Henry Wilson seconded.

The Chairman considered that in regard to that motion they were in the same difficulty as with the former one.

Mr. Iggulden—Are we competent to pass a resolution with respect to the call?

The Chairman—You are competent to pass a resolution that it is inexpedient to enforce the call.

Mr. Coke—This resolution of Mr. Iggulden's might be put as an amendment.

The Chairman—I am afraid it must be an original proposition. It is not contemplated by the requisitions.

Col. Lucas—You can make any amendment you like.

The Chairman—I think not.

Col. Lucas—For instance, I move that the present call be rescinded, and Mr. Iggulden moves an amendment upon that.

The Chairman—But it is on a different subject.

Col. Lucas—It refers to the call.

The Chairman—It does not do so at present.

Mr. Iggulden having altered his proposition so as to make it refer to the call,

Col. Lucas moved and Mr. E. Stead seconded:—

"That it is inexpedient to enforce a call on the general body of the shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payment required."

Mr. Iggulden moved, and Mr. Wilson seconded the following amendment:—

"That the affairs of the Company be referred to a committee of inspection of shareholders, to be named hereafter, who will at the expiration of one month submit to a general meeting of shareholders such suggestions and recommendations as they may be enabled to offer, and that the call made for the 31st May stand over until such report be received."

The motion and amendment were put, and the latter was declared to be carried unanimously.

Mr. Gumpert stated that the Company was under positive engagements to remit to England by the very next mail a sum of £31,000, to meet bills drawn upon Liverpool, which were in the hands of two of the Banks there. If they were not met they must of necessity come back protested. He thought the meeting should fully understand the urgency of their financial requirements before they agreed to any postponement.

Mr. Macculloch said that, according to the statement of accounts drawn up by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Company, the Company had received credit for that sum of three lakhs, "bills drawn from England"

Mr. Jehanghir Rustomjee asked how the three lakhs had been disposed.

Mr. Macculloch said there was a statement of accounts including items on account of the works, wages, &c. The expenses of the Company were something like half a lakh a month.

In answer to Mr. Iggulden, Mr. Macculloch stated that the bills which had been referred to were drawn by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co., as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

Mr. Warter (Accountant of the Bank of Hindustan) thought they were drawn by the directors and endorsed by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co.

Mr. Hamilton said he saw £10,000 of them the other day, and that they were drawn by the Secretaries and Treasurers; but the others he believed were drawn by the directors.

Mr. Macculloch said that, amongst other things, he might state there was a letter book, but not a single letter in it was indexed.

After a little further conversation in reference to the bills,

Mr. Iggulden suggested an adjournment till the following or some other day.

Mr. Warter (of the Bank of Hindustan) proposed, and Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee seconded—

"That a vote of confidence in the recently appointed directors, Mr. W. H. Crawford, Mr. A. C. Gumpert, and Mr. H. B. Macculloch, and the Secretaries and Treasurers be passed by the meeting, and that they be requested to retain office."

This was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman read a letter from Messrs. Macculloch, John and Co., intimating their resignation of the offices of Secretaries and Treasurers. The shareholders, he remarked, were aware of the circumstances which had led to this step.

The meeting was then adjourned till this (Friday) afternoon.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31st MAY.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Cursetjee Shapoorjee was charged with stealing a silver snuff-box, the property of Burjorjee Bhicajee, and with assaulting the complainant. At 2 P. M. yesterday afternoon, the complainant, a cook, was in the fire temple of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, sitting on a bench below the veranda and praying. A silver snuff-box was lying by his side. The prisoner passed him, and while so doing he took up the snuff-box and was running away with it. The complainant got up and caught him, but he would not give up the box. With a strong effort the complainant took it out of his hand, when the prisoner bit his finger, which was injured.

His Worship, upon the evidence, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to the House of Correction for three months.

REFUSING DUTY.—William Rogers, an articled seaman of the British ship *Premchund Roychund*, was charged with refusal of duty on board the ship. Captain Thomas Scott, the master of the ship, said the prisoner refused to do duty on Saturday last and was made over in charge of the police. Before he could be brought to the Court, he fell by accident into the hold and was injured. He was sent to hospital, whence he was discharged this morning. When brought on board, the captain did not ask him whether he would do duty, but brought him here to answer for his refusal of duty on Saturday last.

The prisoner had no question to ask but was willing to go on board and do his duty.

His Worship accordingly ordered him to be sent on board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE COMBINATION AGAINST MR. ANSTEY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It has been called to my notice that, in your issue of the 30th ultimo, you stated that Mr. Anstey left his seat on the Bench of the High Court to find "the Attorneys one and all in a conspiracy not to employ him." I therefore deem it right to say that I disapproved of the combination against Mr. Anstey,—that I never entered into such conspiracy,—and that I sent him briefs in spite of it.

I hope you will give this denial as prominent a place as your own assertion to the contrary.—Yours &c.

G. S. JUDGE.

31st May.

REDRAFTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The experience of last year, in respect to native redrafts, was of so grave a nature, that whilst now contemplating impending dangers to the mercantile community of Bombay, it appears to be of the first importance to separate from other questions that of "how shippers will, after the disasters of last year, meet the demands which must inevitably be made upon them," and if possible by public discussion, or otherwise, suggest means of protection against total loss to those who have made large advances on account of cotton shipments.

Last year operators in produce generally were involved in shares, and when the collapse in cotton came, they not only found themselves with greatly depreciated securities, but with engagements to meet in respect to their shipments to Liverpool, the result of which was that they were crushed beneath the double blow, and, as is known a great proportion of the natives thus involved succumbed to the pressure. The advances that had been granted by the banks and mercantile houses were very considerable, and consequently the redrafts were for large sums, but so very few of these were met when due that serious losses fell upon those who had advanced.

The more respectable of the natives upon whom the drafts were drawn *accepted* without hesitation, but the greater number refused to do so, alleging at the time some trivial circumstance as an excuse, knowing that, by withholding their signature, the merchant had either to incur the expense of a commission home to procure affidavits, or abandon the claim altogether, the result of which has been that redrafts of last year's drawing for large sums remain unpaid to this day.

The shippers (at least a great number of them), after the revival of the Liverpool market, endeavoured to retrieve their fortunes, by again engaging in cotton speculation, and as reports, calculations, and opinions, both here and at home, were unanimous as to the support of prices in Liverpool, advances were again made on this side, but more cautiously than before. Shipments, however, went forward on an extensive sale, until the Bombay interest in cotton, both at sea and in the home markets, grew to a magnitude and value of the greatest importance. At this stage it was discovered that there had been a general miscalculation, and this, coupled with political complications in Europe, wrought another collapse, and thereby entails, as it cannot fail to do, another frightful crop of losses to operators generally in the staple. Crippled by last year's transactions, shippers cannot well sustain the losses that must now take place, and although the advances have not been so great, still the probability of the redrafts coming forward being met is considerably less than 12 months ago. These redrafts will be presented, but, if experience be a guide, a large proportion will be unaccepted, thus throwing the whole loss on those who granted the advances. From this arises the question, cannot the necessity of a commission home be obviated, and a court appointed by Government, consisting equally of legal and commercial men, to determine from the vouchers of the representative business houses at home, as to the liability of those persons, who refuse to protect by their acceptance such redrafts as have been drawn upon them. Great inconvenience and expense would be saved, and in many cases those who would otherwise be unable, through the redrafts they hold being unaccepted, to rank as creditors, upon insolvent estates, would be placed upon a par with others, and thereby recover, if not all, a portion of their advances, and not unlikely be sustained from falling into a similar position to that of their debtors.

The urgency of the case demands that some measures be taken to protect merchants and bankers, otherwise from this source alone will spring up the most serious disasters, such as will affect the standing and capital of almost all respectable members of the commercial community of Bombay.

T. W.

Bombay, 30th May.

THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1865.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Act XXVIII. of 1865, "for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay," is now attracting much attention, but considerable misapprehension exists as to the powers conveyed to trustees appointed under it and their consequent responsibilities. The Act is a short one, of twenty-seven clauses only. Perhaps you will allow me space in your columns briefly to summarise them.

The first six define what a trader is, what constitutes insolvency, and lay down the process by which a majority of creditors in number and unsecured value can have on an insolvent estate wound up by three or more trustees under the control of the High Court.

By Clauses 7 to 9 all the insolvent's property whatever is vested in such trustees, all proceedings against the insolvent's person or property are stayed, and power is given to the trustees to do all things needful for the recovery and collection of all debts or other assets lawfully due to the insolvent.

Clause 10 provides powers for the full examination of the insolvent's affairs by the trustees, on whom the duty is imposed by Clauses 11 and 12 of reporting to the Court should they find that the insolvent has been guilty of undue preference to any one creditor; concealment of his property; of obtaining money or forbearance by fraud, false pretences, or deception of any kind; of recklessness or gross neglect in the management of his affairs: and the High Court is empowered to punish these offences by simple or rigorous imprisonment up to a term of two years, at its discretion.

Clauses 13 and 14 make void in favour of the trustees decrees voluntarily suffered by the insolvent within three months, or transfers of property of any kind so made within two months of the filing of the order for liquidation under this Act: thus giving practical power to upset any arrangements made in expectation of failure, which may give an undue preference to individual creditors over the general estate.

By Clause 15 the jurisdiction of the Court is declared in any question arising between the insolvent, the trustees, or any creditor or claimant; and by Clause 16 the Court is empowered to remove any trustees, to appoint others, or to fill up any vacancy.

Clauses 17 and 18 provide for the transfer of estates in the Insolvent Court or vested in trustees under a deed of assignment, to trustees, under this Act.

Clauses 19 and 20 refer to remunerations and allowances; 21 and 22 provide for the due publicity and filing of accounts; 23 and 24 to the ultimate discharge of the insolvent; No. 25 is practically a very useful clause, providing that applications may be made to a Judge in Chambers, who may himself grant an order or refer the question, if he deem it desirable, to a full Court; No. 26 limits the operation of the Act to estates over five lakhs of rupees: and finally, clause 27 limits its duration from 1st October 1865 to 30th September 1867, except for estates still in progress of liquidation at the latter date.

It will be seen from this brief summary that this Act is by no means calculated to give immunity to reckless or dishonest traders. If the trustees are men of adequate experience in commercial affairs, they may and ought to take a broader and more discriminating view of an insolvent's conduct under the special circumstances of each individual case, than the officers of the Court could do, unaided by the special knowledge which the trustees should be able to bring to bear on the subject. The trader who has simply been sanguine, and ill-judging, and irregular, may perhaps be dealt with more leniently, especially when the creditors themselves have fostered and encouraged his unreasonable expectations by the facility with which they may have granted advances. On the other hand, a trader who has played a dishonest game, studying the law not to obey but to evade it, should fare far worse. Whether a trader has or has not technically put himself within the grasp of the law, may indicate very little: the proofs of honest or dishonest dealing must be in reality almost always cumulative, rather than specific. And it must be remembered, too, that the responsibility of suspending payment, in other words of refusing to pay acknowledged debts, in a time of great monetary pressure, is a very serious one. The fault of stopping too soon is comparatively so rare that it is often underrated. But as a failure, especially under such circumstances, entails certain and probably ruinous losses upon many others, a man is bound to continue to pay as long as he believes he is solvent. And of this, in times of unexpected and great changes in prices, it is very difficult to judge. There is no "safe course." He must come to his decision as best he can, and a merciful judgment will probably be the most just one, where the insolvent has kept free from any misrepresentations of matters of fact. Of matters of opinion expressed as "opinions," lenders must use their own discretion, and great caution should be used in inferring culpable deception on any general assurances of confidence on the part of the borrower. The proper and by far the most efficient check to such indefinite and often dangerous confidence is for the lender, as far as he is concerned, to insist upon clear and specific statements of facts in regard to all relating to the transaction proposed. If this plain duty is weakly and evasively done for fear, it may be of offending a customer, the lender may indeed be deceived, but has himself only to blame for his own deception.

One great curse to fair trading, especially among Joint Stock Banks, has been unreasonable strictness of rule, and consequent indefinite laxity of practise. Banks cannot live upon each other, but their profit must come from the average gain of those merchants who carry on their operations to a considerable extent by the use of the credit, which it is the proper "function" of Banks to dispense with a judicious discrimination. But if this be not exercised, and a reliance be placed on specific checks, these at least should be rigidly enforced systematically and invariably; but in easy times a sort of tacit understanding seems to be arrived at: the rules are too hard to work: they are not meant for ordinary times, and they are openly, if not avowedly, neglected when all seems smooth. But let a reverse come, and they are revived with the evident intention of merely extorting a preference over other creditors.

Let me conclude by suggesting what are not, and what are, the plain duties of trustees under this Act.

They are not bound to take up technical cases against an insolvent, especially when such charges have been brought forward by those seeking to enforce a preferential payment they are not bound to judge rigorously and unfavourably of actions done under extreme pressure and excitement, and to move the Court to inflict punishment on a man already suffering most severely in fortune and position when a more lenient construction may fairly be put on doubtful conduct, unless indeed some important principle of commercial practise is to be thereby vindicated:—they are not to be the ministers of any one's spite or revenge. But they are bound faithfully to report to the Court their convictions on the general conduct of an insolvent's trading, and specially to bring forward for the judgment of the Court any specific case of wilful misrepresentation. Also to report if the general tenour of the insolvent's conduct has been such as was calculated to convey a false impression of his position, so as to enable him by such "false pretences" to obtain money. Further they are bound to upset all preferential settlements made within the prescribed limits, and to recover the assets so diverted for the benefit of the general estate. Lastly, they should take steps to punish with the utmost rigour any attempts to conceal property. Whatever excuses may be urged for errors committed under the pressure of difficult circumstances and conflicting claims, none can be admitted for a deliberate persistence in a crowning act of fraud.

R. H.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

POONA, 30TH MAY.

THE morning after I wrote last the slumbers of late risers in Camp were disturbed by heavy firing from the parade ground, one—two—three rolling volleys. All the troops were out in review order, firing a *feu de joie* in honour of the Queen's birthday, and we having no Enfield and three rounds of ammunition to expend fell into a train of thought on the early history and past life of the object of these general rejoicings. Queen Victoria has completed her forty-seventh year, but let us look back 30 or 35 years. Then she was a bright and merry girl riding about on her Shetland poney, gaining the hearts of the good folks at Kensington and Malvern by her winning ways and kindly disposition, and receiving her education under her governess, the Baroness Lehzen, aided by the Bishop of Salisbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Lincoln, when her succession to the throne became no longer a matter of speculation.

Then comes the evening in June, 1837, when she presented herself at a window of St. James' Palace as the sovereign of the Empire on which the sun never sets. As she thus stood there was that in her youth and innocence and woman's weakness which won, what all her after-life has retained and strengthened, the warm devotion and love of her people, who from that hour have surrounded her throne as with a wall of fire. Deafening was the cheer from the assembled thousands, and loudest of any was heard a "God save the Queen" from the stentorian lungs of Ireland's burly champion, the immortal Dan.

Then comes another June in 1838, and Westminster Abbey unfolds a new page in its history. In St. Edward's chair sat Victoria. The Lords Anglesey and Buccleugh, Exeter and Rutland hold over her head a canopy of cloth of gold. The Dean of Westminster takes the ampulia from the altar, and the Archbishop of Canterbury touches the royal head and hand with the anointing oil, and with prayer to God consecrates her Queen. Then, taking the crown, he placed it on her head. We pay but little attention to the ringing of bells, the booming of the park guns, and the wild enthusiastic shouting outside, for here comes first her uncles, Sussex and Cambridge, to do homage, and peer after peer follow in quick succession. Look around; there is Wellington and Lyndhurst, Palmerston and Grey; Melbourne and Hume; Bulwer, who to his great chagrin nobody appeared to notice; and Dan O'Connell, again, whom everybody did notice, because he had unfortunately donned an hired snuff-coloured court suit. The Venerable Lord Rolle fell down going up the steps, and the Queen was cheered as the prompting of her kind heart led her to spring forward to his assistance. The Bishop of Exeter rolled upon the floor, tripped up in his hurry to pay court to the gorgeously dressed Austrian, Esterhazy, and there was a faint perhaps jocular cry, "Thus fall all Bishops."

Pass on to another scene. February 1840 sees the beauty and chivalry of England gathered within the Chapel of St. James. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert stand at the altar. For the benefit of the ladies we note that the Queen looked pale and agitated. "Her robe of white satin was trimmed with splendid lace and fringed with sprigs of orange blossoms. Her train is borne by twelve lovely bridesmaids of the best blood of the Plantagenets and Percys." The ceremony proceeds. "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man," says the Archbishop of Canterbury; and immediately the Duke of Sussex steps forward, and hands the Queen to the happy Prince. The ceremony is closed, and from thence commences a life of wedded bliss which in domestic virtue, purity of taste, spiritual refinement, and Christian benevolence is worthy of universal imitation. The Queen had learned to be a fearless and graceful horsewoman under the tuition of a daughter of Colonel Quentin, of the Tenth Hussars. She was passionately fond of the fine arts and now studied music under D'Costa, and singing under the glorious Lablache. Years roll on. Revolutions rage on the continent of Europe; blood is spilt in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, but peace and order reign in Britain. Wherever Victoria went amongst the people, whether clambering about the hillsides at Balmoral with her "wee bit bairns" to the delight of the Scotch housewives, or among the peasantry of Buckinghamshire, or opening Parliament, or in fitting manner with voice of prayer and organ's peal opening the Crystal Palace; everywhere she has been followed by looks of admiration and love, which no mere respect of authority could have gained for her, but which she has won by her blameless Christian life, and her zeal and devotion to the welfare even of the very poorest of her people; counting from the day when the poor porter's daughter, Miss Hillman, received from her hands a present of the Psalms of David, with a book marker inside at the 41st Psalm worked with a dove on the emblem of peace, by the Queen's own hand, to her sympathy and attention to the sick and wounded from the Crimea and India, and her care only the other day about the accommodation of the soldiers' families at Aldershott.

Except being subject occasionally to constitutional fits of depression, which perhaps she inherits from her grandfather, George III., the Queen's life passed on in one unbroken chain of happiness, till a greater than belted or crowned King declared that her married joys should cease;—till that fatal midnight hour one Saturday in 1861, when death reigned in Windsor Castle, Prince Albert was a corpse, and England's Queen, in the meridian of her life, a widow, Here we must stop, for our letter is all ready too long, brief as we have endeavoured to be. In loving admiration of her noble course, we hope every good for her in the future. May we have many *feu de joies* on the 24th May. God save the Queen.

We do not hear now of any houses not taken up, except a few of the very expensive ones near the Sungum, and one or two of the extreme opposites in rent and respectability, about what was known in former years as "Gallow's Green" at the back of the Sudder Bazaar. We begin to hear also of the approach of our visitors. H. E. the Governor will spend a couple of days at Panchgunny on his way to Poona. Sir Robert Napier also visits Panchgunny, and will make a second inspection of Mander Deo on his way down from Mahableshwar. Our new Collector, Mr. Down, is expected about the 6th proximo, and the Revenue Commissioner N. D. about the 11th.

Very little is as yet being done to the roads through the city, but in cantonments repairs are being carried on with much vigour and activity, and we shall soon have them in excellent order; but do not let our visitors for a moment suppose that they are always so. We put these matters in order once a year and just before the rains, for we would not incur the official displeasure of the high authorities, while both duty and inclination lead us to cultivate the good opinion of our visitors generally. But rains once gone, and visitors too, and then our roads are left to take care of themselves. By December or January following there is hardly a road in good order throughout camp; we pay no wheel tax, and therefore have no right to remonstrate, but even if we had, there is not much promise of doing so with advantage in a military cantonment. There, rules and regulations must be followed out with mathematical exactness, G. O. C. says that roads are to be repaired annually at a certain period, and till that period arrives not a cavity will be filled in, not an ounce of metalling expended, or a roller moved. Oh! that we had a man then, who could make repairs that would last longer! Oh! that we had your old Engineer Wilcox in life again, and at Poona! Your Bombay roads have never since been in such good order as he used to keep them, and although he did perhaps once incur your displeasure by scattering poles about your streets, and utilizing your carriage wheels for metal rollers, yet he deserved well of the community, and it is little to the credit of Bombay that nothing has been done to add to the very limited means of his widow.

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SIND.

THE TELEGRAPH TO BOMBAY.—The great influx of messages within the past three or four days, has more or less blocked up communication between this and Bombay. We are glad to say, however, that in the course of another month or so, a separate wire for direct business will be at work on the line.—*Sindian, May 26.*

A LUCKY DISCOVERY.—Captains Walker and Stockwell, living in Colonel Massey's bungalow, went to the Naib Foudzar's house and reported to him, on the evening of the 23rd instant, that the former had been robbed of an oblong white tin box containing three letter cases, in one of which he had £190 in circular notes on Coutts and Co., 17 sovereigns in gold, 130 rupees in silver, two gold studs, account books, and other papers. The Naib Foudzar accompanied them to the bungalow and instituted enquiries, but in vain. He, however, threatened the servants to induce them to discover the whereabouts of the box, and the following morning the police resumed their search. Whilst they were busy about the outhouses, Captain Stockwell called to them and pointed out the box projecting out of a hole under the matting in the verandah. The tin box was forth with drawn out of its hiding place, and was found to have been untouched, the lock upon it being unbroken. The whole of the contents were of course as when left in the room.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Captain Hayes, of the British ship *Zenobia*, met with a fatal accident at Douglas' Hotel on Tuesday last, having accidentally fallen over a parapet 15 feet high. He was taken to the General Hospital, but died shortly after admittance. An inquest will be held on the case.—*Englishman, May 24.*

WE learn that the Deb Rajah, instead of removing the seat of the Bhootan Government from Poonakha to some other place, is now greatly improving the city, and is about to illuminate the Palace at Poonakha with gas!—*Englishman, May 25.*

IT is said that an officer is to be deputed by Government to make selections from the documents seized during the Wahabee trials at Patna and Umballa, in order to compile a register of them for the information of Government.—*Id.*

WE have heard a report, which, for the sake of those concerned, we hope is not true, that the forces in the Peshawur Valley are to stand fast this year, without the regular cold-weather relief. We have also heard that in this pleasant month of May a Sikh Regiment is on the march to Kohat to relieve another which has to march to Bunnoo. It is certainly a nice season of the year for such changes, and argues well for the care which at present provides for the health and comforts of the armies of India.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE ON A POLICE OFFICER.—On the night of Thursday a gross outrage was committed on Mr. Lupprian, Inspector of Police 2nd Division, by some Greek sailors residing in the Big Parcherry. The inspector had left his house so early as half past eight o'clock in the evening, it being the time of the Mohorum feast, and before proceeding far, fell in with two Greek seamen, in a state of partial intoxication, about whom a crowd of natives were making hostile demonstrations. Mr. Lupprian accosted the Greeks, warning them of their perilous situation, and offering to accompany them home, taking one by the arm to lead him away. No sooner had the sailors arrived opposite their residence in the Parcherry than one of them, dropping in the rear of the inspector, felled him to the ground with a blow on the back of the head. Mr. Lupprian was quickly on his feet again, and seized the aggressor, who struggled violently with him, calling all the while for help. His exclamations were heard simultaneously by other Greeks occupying the adjoining houses, and by Constable Carmody, who resided in the neighbourhood, and at once hastened to the spot with some police peons; but not before two other Greeks had rushed upon the inspector, the one harmed with a meat chopper, and the other with the iron bolt of a door, with which two severe wounds were inflicted upon Mr. Lupprian's head, leaving him insensible on the ground. When Constable Carmody reached the spot, he succeeded in disarming two of the Greeks, but the whole made their escape and took refuge in the house of one of their number, from the terrace of which they assailed the police with bricks and tiles. Meanwhile a crowd of natives had collected in aid of the police, and Constable Carmody, taking advantage of a moment's lull in the shower of missile, placed his shoulder against the door of the house and burst it open, rushing upstairs and securing the aggressors. The constable, who had exhibited throughout a most praiseworthy pluck, had then to use his best endeavours to prevent his prisoners being torn in pieces by the natives, who were infuriated at perceiving the state of the inspector, and roughly as the Greek sailors were used, they have reason to thank the constable that they escaped with their lives. Besides the inspector, a native lad who assisted the police was severely wounded by the Greeks, and now lies in the General Hospital, and some peons were more or less injured, but the four Greeks were secured and carried off to the Justices' Jail. Constable Carmody, notwithstanding the active part he took, escaped uninjured, but the Inspector, Mr. Lupprian, had to be carried home insensible, and owing to his inability to attend the Town Police Office yesterday, the hearing of the case cannot take place until Monday morning. It has never fallen to our lot to record a more gross instance of ingratitude, and considering that the inspector could only have been actuated by the most benevolent intentions in escorting two half-drunken men to their home, their unprovoked outrage upon him deserves to be severely punished. The duties of the police necessarily lead them occasionally into danger, as was so unhappily testified to at the late Criminal Sessions in the case of Kelly having been shot to death by the convict Baker, but when a police inspector undertakes the protection of men incapable of taking care of themselves, and these individuals are ruffianly enough to turn upon their protector in the manner Mr. Luppaian was assaulted last Thursday night, it is imperative that the law should support the authority of its officer to the utmost extent, and we trust that a severe example will be made of the four turbulent Greek sailors now in custody. —*Athenæum and Daily News, May 26.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A CORRESPONDENT at Lucknow sends us the following :— About midnight between the 21st and 22nd inst. a cold-blooded murder was committed in Fort Muchee Bhawun. In the saluting battery a native sentry is always posted, to prevent people from going in and out of the fort in that direction. The rampart being low, and there being no revetments, it is very easy to get in and out there, and chiefly to prevent this a native sentry is posted in that battery night and day.

But in spite of this precaution European soldiers have been constantly in the habit of making it a thoroughfare on their way to the city, particularly at night time, whilst the solitary sentry has not often attempted to stop them. However, on the night in question, a stalwart young Brahmin happened to be posted in the saluting battery, and prevented a European soldier of the 55th Foot from making his exit over the rampart. This seems to have exasperated the ruffian, for he returned to his barrack to fetch his rifle. He then appears to have made a second attempt to pass the sentry, and having been again opposed, shot the sepoy dead on the spot. The ball went through both lungs, and lodged in the ribs. The murderer was easily discovered, for besides having a dirty rifle, and being deficient of some cartridges, he dropped his ramrod in his hurry to escape. I need hardly add that the murderer is one of those disreputable characters, some of whom are to be found in every regiment. Some natives who were passing in front of the battery at the time the murder was committed, heard the unfortunate sentry calling for assistance, and then heard the report of a gun, after which all was perfectly still. Such are the details of this horrible murder as I have been able to glean from the mouths of several persons. I went this morning to the fort on purpose to collect the facts, and to avoid giving pain by spreading mere rumours. It is to be hoped the villain who perpetrated the murder will meet the fate he so richly deserves.—*Delhi Gazette, May 26.*

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
ASSISTANT MASTERS.
Rev. C. McDOWALL, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. B. DREW, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following :—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that— "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORN, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta.....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); AND MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
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M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes............ 1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. " Demand } 2s.
Do. Scotland "
Do. Ireland "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight.................. 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 21st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાંમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee Tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .. ..at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ....at 1s. 11½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HERRALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 10th May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ o. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 4 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.* SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight.............................. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ... ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq. |
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ...} 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do. ...}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઆન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

ncorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઈના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्थान, चायना, वज ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.. 106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

DAK BHANGY or PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing up to EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TOLAS.—Solid Brass Machine and Weights complete, on a Walnut-wood Stand. Where accuracy in weighing any kind of goods, dak bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 tolas. Net cash price Rs. 80.
7 and 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SPORTING KNIVES, Stag Handle, containing large Blade, small Blade, Corkscrew, Tweezers and Pricker. Price, for cash—Rs. 4 each.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs 15 each—CASH.

Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

		Rs.	
Table Knives	per dozen ..	22	0
Dessert Knives	" ...	18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork		7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)		7	0
Table Steels	each	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash		10	0
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers		8	0
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades		1	3
Mother-O'Pearl do. do. 2 "		2	0
Do. do. do. 4 "		3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., are Wholesale Importers of Musical Instruments manufactured especially for India by the first houses in Europe, and have always in stock a selection of the undermentioned, and regarding which full information will be furnished on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S PIANOS.

HARMONIUMS.—From Rs. 125 to Rs 1,000 each.

CONCERTINAS.—Of the most highly finished description.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—From Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 each.

VIOLINS.—In imitation of the best makers, comprising many models of Amati, Straduarius, and others.

MUSICAL BOXES of every description, including a select Invoice of Harmoniphones.

GUITARS.—From Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 each.

MECHANICAL ORGANS AND SELF-PERFORMING ORGANS.—In every conceivable variety.

MILITARY AND BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Either singly or in complete sets.

DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINAS.—From Rs 200 to Rs. 250.

CORNOPEONS.—Complete in Case, from Rs. 50 each.

FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, &c., &c.
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	"	"	30
SHERRY, good	"	"	30
Do. pale	"	"	25
Do. do.	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	15
TENT WINE	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale	"	"	36
Do. do.	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	36
do.	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	pts.	"	8
Breakfast... Do.	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

		Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.			
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal		33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal		28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied		28	0
PORTS.			
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal		30	10
Second quality, Red Seal		24	10
CLARETS.			
Chateaux Margaux	Rs.	34	0
Leoville		28	0
St. Julien		22	0
Medoc		16	9
Medoc Petit		12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*			
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co.	Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.		44	24
Mumm's, best dry		44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.			
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz		40	21
Sauterne, best		26	0
SPIRITS.			
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality		24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe		20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord		20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)		30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL		21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)		20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.			
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles		42	0
Maraschino un Zara		50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)		30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)		24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)		21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)		30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe		20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy		24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters		24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital —One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.— The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*— Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
| Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES :
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged [illegible] holding Civil appointments [illegible] Policies [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to [illegible] of other Offices [illegible] considerably lower [illegible] more than two-thirds [illegible] upon that scale secure an [illegible] vantage independently of further benefits [illegible] triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 6th March, 1866.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.	
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS. *Chairman.*	
Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF PORK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
15 Barrels Pork, landed ex-*Countess Russell.*
A few dozens rejected Beer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,—RAILS FOR SALE. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY first, the 2nd June, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Carnac Bunder—
1160 Rails 24 feet each, 65 lbs. to the yard.
53 " 27 " " " "
All bored for fish plates.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
20 " " Shirtings.
12 " " Jacconets.
15 " " T. Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
7 Cases of Needles.
40 " of Mossills.
40 " of Champagne.
12 Casks of Grease.
4 Bales of Twine.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 31st May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Esq., Agent Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at the Share Bazaar, near the Chartered Mercantile Bank, at 2 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and risk of the undernamed parties, viz. :—
On account and risk of Bhoorasa Girdhurlal—
75 Shares of Royal Bank.
13 2/3 New Issues of ditto.
40 Shares Central Bank.
30 Shares Asiatic Bank.
30 Shares Bank of India.
20 Shares New Issues of ditto.
On account and risk of Narrayendass Purshotumdass—
40 Shares Alliance Bank.
15 do. China Bank.
1 do. Elphinstone Land and Press Company.
5 do. Bombay Trading and Banking Association.
TERMS—CASH.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 4th June, at his Rooms, No. 8 in Meadow Street, the Effects of a deceased's Estate, consisting of a Silver Hunting Watch, with Gold Chain, an excellent Opera Glass, a Medicine Chest, a Fishing Rod with Apparatus, a first-rate Theodolite in case with stand, by Harris and Son, a Measuring Chain, Parallel Ruler, a case of Ship's Charts, a few Books, Wearing Apparel, a few articles of Furniture, Copper and Brass Cooking Utensils, and a variety of Sundries.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 31st May 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Secret Suffering Overcome.—Many maladies exist which the patient resolutely resolves to bear in silence rather than expose the infirmity to the dearest friend. No application can compare with Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment for the relief from pain and curative results it gives in piles, fistulas, and kindred plaguing complaints. A former martyr writes thus :—"I suffered under a very severe attack of piles for upwards of six months. During that period I paid more than ten pounds to doctors, without deriving the slightest benefit from their advice, when I determined to use your medicines in place of their prescriptions. A very moderate supply of your peerless Ointment and Pills sufficed to cure me thoroughly."

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